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'Not Our Fault'

Cape Town Regrets Cut in Transkei Tie

CAPE TOWN, April 11 (AP)—South Africa expressed regret today that the first black tribal homeland it created, Transkei, has cut its links with it in an apparent bid for world recognition.

South African Prime Minister John Vorster said, "It is not our fault" that Transkei decided to break diplomatic relations, adding that the move could be only to the "disadvantage" of the tribal homeland.

"From the government's side, I wish to make it clear that no blame for this lies on our shoulders, that we did everything we undertook to do," Mr. Vorster told the South African Parliament.

"But Transkei is an independent state and it is the prerogative of the prime minister of an independent state to act in this way if he is so advised, even if it should be to his own disadvantage."

Transkei Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima announced in Parliament yesterday that his government was cutting diplomatic ties with South Africa—the only nation that recognizes its independence—and would press a "struggle for liberation" from white rule in South Africa.

Caught by Surprise

Political sources in Cape Town said that Mr. Matanzima's announcement had caught South Africa by surprise.



John Vorster

Reform Bill at Issue

Ancient Problem of Caste Bitterly Divides Indians

By William Borders

PATNA, India, April 11. (NYT)—A bitter conflict over the ancient problem of caste has sent mobs raging through the streets of this northeastern city in recent weeks and has caused several killings in the countryside.

The dispute, which involves a state government's attempt to give job preference to low-caste Hindus to make up for generations of discrimination, reflects the crucial importance that caste still has to many Indians. "Caste is everything," said a weary old merchant whose tiny vegetable stall was trampled and then trampled recently in a police charge against unruly demonstrators. "They say we are doing away with caste in a modern India. But here in Patna, at least, it is still everything."

One of the world's oldest surviving social hierarchies, the Hindu caste system is particularly pervasive here in Bihar, which is among the country's most primitive states, with a generally backward and extremely poor population of 60 million.

Legislation Presented

The chief minister, a low-caste Hindu named Karpoori Thakur, touched off the turmoil recently by presenting legislation to add members of the lower castes. The bill would reserve 26 per cent of the state's civil-service jobs for members of the so-called backward castes, the large group that is one rung up the social ladder from the untouchables. Since 24 per cent more of the jobs are already reserved for the untouchables as part of a 30-year national effort to bring their lot, only half the state jobs would be left for the upper castes, which are accustomed to running things, and their reaction has been venomous.

A Brahman newspaper editor, who said that he regarded leadership as "a birthright of our caste," added: "Most of the backwards simply don't have the education to take these state jobs. In fact, most of them are illiterate. So what the new law will do is benefit those of the lower castes who are already advanced and leave the rest as backward as ever, at the same time discriminating against

Under its apartheid policy of racial segregation, South Africa plans to consign its 19 million blacks to nine homelands. Critics said that the creation of Transkei and the overall homelands plan helps to perpetuate dominance of South Africa's 4.5 million whites.

Mr. Matanzima said that he was forced to break with South Africa because of its "contemptuous and brutal" rejection of Transkei's claim to East Griqualand, an area along Transkei's northern border.

He predicted not only a confrontation between Transkei and South Africa, but a "bloody struggle" between black and white South Africans.

Observers here said that Mr. Matanzima has been under domestic pressure to take a hard line against South Africa and appeared to be hoping for some recognition abroad if he cut ties with South Africa.

Sham Independence

Just after Transkei's independence on Oct. 26, 1976, the UN General Assembly voted 134-0 to declare the "sham independence" invalid.

In Johannesburg, the Rand Daily Mail reported that 50 members of an outlawed South African black nationalist organization, the Pan Africanist Congress, are to be expelled from neighboring Swaziland.

The newspaper said that the PAC members, many of whom have refugee status in Swaziland, were arrested by Swazi police last weekend for violating international refugee law by setting up guerrilla training camps without permission from Swazi officials.

The Mail said that Swazi television reported Monday that most of the nationalists would be deported as soon as the government finds countries willing to accept them.

PAC was outlawed in South Africa in 1961 as a terrorist organization attempting to overthrow the government. Most of its leaders are in jail, banned or in exile.



Tanks roll past refugees in Rashaya al-Foukhar in southern Lebanon as Israeli forces made their first pullback and handed over control of a small area to United Nations peace-keeping forces.

Syrian Firing in Beirut

Israel Begins Lebanon Retreat

BEIRUT, April 11 (AP)—The first stage of Israel's pullback in southern Lebanon was reported proceeding smoothly today and an Israeli soldier said that his unit was "happy as hell" to be leaving a bomb-damaged village.

Meanwhile, Syrian troops opened fire in this capital in an attempt to end a new outbreak of Moslem-Christian fighting. A UN spokesman here and an army spokesman in Israel reported on hitches as Israeli troops moved back 1.2 to 3 miles at seven points in the eastern sector of Lebanon. The pullback stretched from the Khardali Bridge eastward along the

Litani River to the Arkub region in the foothills of Mount Hermon. "Norwegian peace-keepers replaced Israeli forces in all vacated areas and by mid-morning we had no report of any violence," the UN spokesman said.

"Everything is going well, according to plan," said Maj. Gen. Emmanuel Erskine of Ghana, commander of the UN force. He shook hands with an Israeli lieutenant colonel at noon and then a group of Israeli tanks, armored personnel carriers and other vehicles moved a little more than one mile back to their new line.

Gen. Erskine said that Rashaya

el-Fukhar, five miles east of Marjayoun, was the third of seven positions the UN was taking over today.

An Israeli private said that his tank crew was "happy as hell" to be leaving the village after two weeks, and that the night before, "we celebrated and slaughtered a sheep and had a barbecue." Rashaya el-Fukhar was home to 800 persons, including a number of Christians, but most of them left when Israeli planes and tanks bombarded it during the Israeli invasion to push Palestinian guerrillas north of the Litani.

Guerrilla Presence

A local official and an Israeli officer escorting newsmen said that Palestinian guerrillas had been stationed in the village, but the official said they had left before the attack.

On Friday, Israeli troops are to hand over control of a second area west from Marjayoun to the Aqiyah Bridge, in the central sector of the Israeli-held area. At that point, the Israelis will have left one-fourth of the 500 square miles of Lebanese territory they occupied during their invasion that began March 15.

Total Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon is expected to depend on effective deployment of the UN force and on measures to prevent return of the guerrillas to the area.

About half the 4,000 UN troops scheduled to take up positions in southern Lebanon are on station, UN spokesmen said.

The Lebanese government radio called the Israeli pullback insignificant and at the same time started the repatriation of refugees to the invaded southern regions.

First Convoy

As the first convoy of refugees set out southward, Syrian tanks and armored cars went into action along the half-mile line between Beirut's Ain al-Rummaneh and Shiyah districts after Christian snipers in Ain al-Rummaneh and Moslems in Shiyah exchanged fire from roof positions.

The Syrians, ordered to "shoot to kill without warning" at any armed person and to silence fire from any direction, opened up with machine-gun bursts. The fighting was localized. But the machine-gun fire and explosions scared people off the streets in adjacent neighborhoods.



Arkady Shevchenko

Soviet UN Aide Is Called A Victim of Provocation

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 11—A Soviet spokesman said today that UN Under Secretary-General Arkady Shevchenko, who has refused to return to Moscow, was a "victim of a premeditated provocation" involving U.S. intelligence services.

In the first Soviet reaction to Mr. Shevchenko's action, the spokesman added that a protest was lodged yesterday with the State Department, together with a demand that Mr. Shevchenko be returned to the Soviet Union.

The UN said yesterday that Mr. Shevchenko, 47, had absented himself from his post after differences with his government. Associates said that Mr. Shevchenko left his office last Wednesday, saying that he was not feeling well, and told an assistant to take charge for a few weeks.

UN spokesman Francois Guillemin said that Mr. Shevchenko had informed Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that he was "absenting himself from the office and in this connection he mentioned differences with his government. Efforts are now being made to clarify the matter and for the time being, therefore, Mr. Shevchenko is considered to be on leave."

The State Department said that the diplomat informed U.S. officials last week through his lawyer that he did not intend to return to the Soviet Union.

State Department spokesman

Tom Reston said that Mr. Shevchenko had not asked for asylum. But he added that Soviet officials had requested a meeting with Mr. Shevchenko and that the meeting had been arranged, a formality that often precedes granting of asylum.

The department stressed that the United States had not tried to influence Mr. Shevchenko, who is now in hiding.

Leonid Romanov, spokesman for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rules Out Controls

Carter Urges Battle On Prices, Inflation

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—President Carter said today that the federal government will spearhead a new fight against inflation and urged industry and labor to cooperate voluntarily for the good of the nation.

Mr. Carter ruled out mandatory wage-price controls and promised continued federal efforts to cut unemployment.

Calling it a "myth" that the federal government alone can stop inflation, he said "success or failure will largely be determined by the actions of the private sector of the economy."

In an address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, he said that he will propose an October pay increase of 5.5 per cent — instead of the anticipated 6 per cent — for the government's 3.5 million civilian and military employees.

Seeks 'Example'

"I am asking American workers to follow the example of federal workers and accept a lower rate of wage increase," Mr. Carter said. "In return, they have a right to expect a comparable restraint in price increases for the goods and services they buy."

Mr. Carter said that "to accomplish our deceleration goals in the private sector" he had asked Robert Strauss, the administration's special trade representative, to be "special counselor on inflation."

Mr. Strauss will be Mr. Carter's liaison with industry and labor. Beside the pay limits, Mr. Carter's program also involved:

- Curbing oil imports that "are an acute threat to the economic well-being of our people."

- Increasing exports to U.S. trading partners to strengthen the dollar. As the dollar erodes on foreign currency markets, it drives domestic prices up.

- Vetoing legislation, such as the farm bill, which he considers inflationary.

- Restricting government purchases of goods and services and reduce excessive federal regulation that adds to business costs and ultimately consumer prices.

- Expanding the harvesting of timber on federal lands to increase building materials and hold down housing costs.

- "Stepping up lobbying" in Congress for price controls on hospital costs.

Mr. Carter said that inflation results because "all of us — business and labor, farmers and consumers — are caught on a treadmill that none can stop alone."

"Each group tries to raise its income to keep up with present and anticipated rising costs," he said. "Eventually we all lose the inflation battle together. There are no easy answers."

He promised that the federal government will lead the anti-inflation effort. "Where government contributes to inflation, that contribution must be lessened; where government expenditures are too high, that spending must be reduced; where government imposes an inflationary burden on business, labor and consumers, those burdens must be lightened wherever government can set an example of restraint and efficiency, it must do so."

Gloomy Forecasts

Mr. Carter's new steps come amid a series of gloomy economic developments.

During the first three months of this year, wholesale prices rose at nearly a 10 per cent annual rate, considerably above last year's fourth-quarter level.

Consumer prices also have risen

sharply, contributing to a slow-down in the overall economic growth rate for the first quarter.

Administration officials have issued recent warnings that inflation

is gaining momentum and may average 7 per cent for the year — compared with a 6.3 per cent forecast issued by the administration three months ago.

'Recipe for Success'

Healey Budget Package Would Cut U.K. Taxes

LONDON, April 11 (UPI)—Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, in a national budget package which he described as "a recipe for success for Britain," announced today a £2.5-billion (\$4.75-billion) package of tax cuts, pension increases and measures designed to slash unemployment.

He said that his aim was to stimulate the economy, control inflation and create jobs in a country which still has more than 1.4 million unemployed persons—6 per cent of its work force.

"These proposals are a recipe for success for Britain," Mr. Healey said at the end of an hour-long speech to an often noisy House of Commons in which he outlined the Labor government's annual budget package of tax and economic measures.

Political commentators said that such a package, although smaller than trade unions, business and the Conservative and Liberal parties had demanded, would help the Labor party in the parliamentary general election that is scheduled to be held within 18 months.

Conservative opposition leader Margaret Thatcher was scathing in her initial reaction.

"This chancellor has presided over the highest rate of unemployment and the highest inflation in Britain since the war. He started out to create a Socialist paradise and all we got is Socialism."

Mr. Healey said that his budget package will inject £2.5 billion into the economy — about £2.4 billion through reductions in cuts in personal income taxes.

He painted an optimistic picture of Britain's economic prospects. He said that inflation, which increased to almost 30 per cent three years ago, is below 10 per cent. He predicted that it will drop to 7 per cent in the coming year.

Mr. Healey said that Britain's economic recovery is doing so well that the nation is repaying ahead of time \$4 billion out of \$20 billion it had to borrow to save the pound.

He said that half of this was money borrowed from the International Monetary Fund and half of it money borrowed privately.

In addition, Mr. Healey said, the government shortly is floating a \$350-million government bond issue on the New York Stock Exchange. He said the U.S. government has promised to give this issue a top level "triple-A" rating.

He did not cut the so-called "standard rate" of 34 per cent (at which (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. and Russia to Discuss Banning Killer Satellites

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—The United States and the Soviet Union will begin talks next month on banning hunter-killer satellites in space, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said yesterday.

Mr. Vance confirmed in a speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors that the Soviet Union, as previously reported, has agreed to the U.S. proposal to discuss "suspending anti-satellite testing and keeping space open for free and peaceful use by all."

"Evidence that the Soviet Union is developing an anti-satellite capability is disturbing," Mr. Vance said. "Although the United States is prepared to protect itself against such a threat," he said, it is much preferable to prevent an anti-satellite race.

Mr. Vance also announced that the Soviet Union has agreed to proceed with talks on restraining the sales of conventional weapons. Exploratory discussions about the possibility of limiting arms sales were held in December.

In reviewing the state of U.S.-Soviet arms control before his departure tomorrow for a trip to Africa and to the Soviet Union, Mr. Vance cautioned against exaggerated expectations about what arms control can achieve.

A year ago, Mr. Vance's first mission to Moscow brought the administration into collision with the Soviet Union over U.S. proposals for "deep cuts" in strategic arms levels. This time, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has charged the administration with displaying "indecision and inconsistency" in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Mr. Vance said yesterday that "if we judge arms control measures against realistic standards, we may lose the possibility of making any practical progress."

"No arms control agreement," he said, will eliminate all the challenges that confront allied forces, or "dramatically reduce our defense budget," or "guarantee stability in the U.S.-Soviet relationship." But they can help "contribute significantly to reducing the prospect of war."

Substantial Progress

"We have made substantial progress over the past year" toward a new SALT agreement, Mr. Vance said, but "important differences still remain."

"I do not expect to wrap up a SALT agreement" in the Moscow talks later this month, Mr. Vance said in response to questions, but he added that he anticipates progress in narrowing differences.

Avoiding setting any time limits on agreement, Mr. Vance said that the administration is ready to negotiate "as long as it takes to achieve a SALT agreement which enhances our security and that of our allies."

Mr. Vance reiterated that he will attempt "no linkage between the negotiation of a SALT agreement and the activities of the Soviet Union in Africa." He said, however, that he expects some discussion about the "large numbers of Cuban and Soviet forces" in the Horn of Africa.

'I Don't Like Prisons,' Ex-Inmate Declares

Husak Says Czechs Jail 'Very Few' for Politics

BONN, April 11 (AP)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, ending his first official talks in the West since taking power after the 1968 Soviet invasion, insisted today that his country has hardly any political prisoners.

"There are very few of what you describe as political prisoners in

Czechoslovakia," Mr. Husak told a news conference. "They are not sentenced and jailed for their opinions, but because of a concrete, punishable activity proven in court as breaking the laws of Czechoslovakia."

Mr. Husak spoke after agreeing in two-day talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to boost trade and political relations with West Germany.

A Dutch reporter asked Mr. Husak how he could countenance the jailing of Czech dissidents in view of his own experiences as a former Stalinist purge victim. Mr. Husak spent six years of a life sentence in jail before being pardoned and in 1960.

"I was imprisoned not only during what you call the Stalin era, but also during fascism" in wartime, Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia, Mr. Husak shot back.

"I don't like prisons. And I am not glad when people sometimes have to be jailed."

Rights Record Raised

Czechoslovakia's human-rights record featured only indirectly in Mr. Husak's talks here. But it surfaced when banner-waving demonstrators greeted him on his arrival at Cologne airport yesterday.

German President Walter Scheel alluded to the issue at a state banquet, telling Mr. Husak that the German public "understandably follows not only governmental relations but also the development in the condition of ordinary people in neighboring countries."

Caste Again India Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement that the number of public jobs which the upper-caste minority holds considerably exceeds its proportion of the population. This is because its members have been better educated for ages and because they generally hire one another.

"Now the backward castes have awakened," Mr. Chandapuri said, "and the politicians will take us along in the future."

Beyond the two antagonistic groups, which have clashed particularly brutally in Bihar's villages, where caste has an even firmer grip than in the cities, there are many well-meaning people who fear that focusing attention on the problem can only exacerbate caste tensions, already one of India's gravest social problems.

Carter's Image

(Continued from Page 1)

confronted Germany on virtually every key front of real German interest — economic policy, nuclear-export policy, the approach to Soviet human-rights violations, and now the neutron bomb.

Even staunchly pro-U.S. politicians here, such as the very conservative leader Franz-Josef Strauss, are saying that the U.S. defense policy has already weakened U.S. credibility, and that a decision by the President not to produce the neutron warheads will undermine the U.S. right to leadership of the Western alliance.

Some of the criticism of Mr. Carter may be unfair, or even normal. Yet it seems clearly to be becoming an important public opinion and political factor in Europe, and there seems less certainty about U.S. power and protection.

There is also another factor. European mistrust of the Russians is growing. Thus, it is with special frustration that Europeans watch a new strategic arms agreement continue to elude the superpowers while the President makes a tough speech of warning to the Russians at Wake Forest University, and then, 10 days later, postpones a decision on the neutron weapons.

The most consistent thing about the administration's foreign policy and the people into whose hands it has fallen, a diplomat remarked, "is an obsession with doing the exact opposite of what Kissinger did."

French Rich Get Richer

PARIS, April 11 (AP-DJ)—The gap between rich and poor in France has broadened significantly since World War II despite swift overall economic growth, official statistics showed today. It showed that the richest 10 percent of France's 53 million inhabitants increased its wealth 10 percent a year between 1949 and 1975 while the poorest 10 percent saw its wealth grow only about 7.5 percent a year.



Philippines Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos Romulo (left) at a Cabinet meeting with President Ferdinand Marcos at Malacanang Palace to discuss foreign press coverage of allegations of fraudulent ballot counting in the election Friday of an interim National Assembly.

Opposition Leaders Are Excluded

Marcos Orders Demonstrators Released

MANILA, April 11 (AP)—President Ferdinand Marcos has ordered the release of more than 500 persons detained for participating in a peaceful march Sunday protesting the "death" of democracy in the Philippines, an official announcement said today.

Excluded from the release order, however, were former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, 76, a lawyer and campaign manager of the opposition People's Power party in last Friday's elections, and six other party members including four candidates, the presidential palace said.

The announcement said that Sen. Tanada and the six others, including candidates Francisco Rodrigo, also a former senator; Teopisto Guingona, Ernesto Rondon and Aquilino Pimentel, were the leaders and organizers of Sunday's march. It said that the participants openly advocated the use of violence against the government.

Mr. Marcos's decision was in accordance with a national policy of conciliation to bring together all the various factions in society, the announcement said. It described most of those arrested as first offenders who probably did not know the full implication of their participation in the march.

Civil Trials Seen

Charges of illegal assembly and inciting to rebellion had earlier been filed before a military court against all of them, but the announcement said that Mr. Marcos

indicated the charges might subsequently be referred to a civil court.

It was not known when the prisoners would be released. Mr. Marcos ordered the release of six nuns and a priest yesterday, although the authorities said their release did not mean the charges against them had been dropped.

The march, in which participants carried two mock coffins containing what they said were the remains of freedom and democracy as they

recited the rosary and interspersed the prayer with some patriotic songs, was organized to protest alleged widespread fraud and terrorism during Friday's voting.

Mr. Marcos said Saturday that the 21 candidates of his New Society Movement led by his wife, Imelda, had swept the elections in metropolitan Manila against an anti-martial law opposition ticket headed by imprisoned former Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr.

Soviet UN Aide Is Called A Victim of Provocation

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the Soviet UN mission, said in a telephone interview. "We consider that the circumstances surrounding his disappearance show that he has become a victim of a premeditated provocation and the U.S. intelligence has been directly involved in this frame-up."

He continued: "It is clear to us that, at present, Shevchenko is in the hands of those U.S. intelligence services and under duress, and unable to act on his own."

Personal Problems

The New York Times said that in addition to "differences with his government" as a motive for defection, "administration officials and Western diplomats familiar with

the case said there were also some personal problems involved."

"An American official mentioned a liaison Mr. Shevchenko had had with a woman in New York," the Times continued, "while Western diplomats said he had a 'health problem' and remarked that he had been known as a heavy drinker."

Mr. Shevchenko is one of 32 under secretaries-general, the No. 2 rank in the UN Secretariat and one of 191 Soviet citizens who are UN officials on the professional or higher level.

In Moscow, meanwhile, a woman who said that she was Mr. Shevchenko's wife also accused U.S. authorities of "crude provocation" and claimed that her husband would never have wanted to stay in the United States.

Fear of Seizure

The woman, who identified herself as Leonina Shevchenko, spoke by telephone with reporters who reached her by telephoning "Shevchenko" entries in the Moscow telephone directory.

She said that she was the wife of the diplomat and that she had returned to Moscow from New York for fear that the Americans would seize her and other members of her family as well as her husband.

"What they are saying about him is a provocation," she said, insisting that the Americans must be holding her husband by force. "He is a marvelous father and husband. He cannot live without his work and his family. I am 100 per cent sure he will return."

Greece Delays Turkey Talks

ATHENS, April 11 (AP)—A meeting between the secretaries-general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries, scheduled in Ankara on April 14, has been indefinitely postponed, diplomatic sources reported today.

The contacts at the secretary-general level were designed to continue a dialogue over sensitive issues started between Premiers Constantine Karamanlis of Greece and Bulent Ecevit of Turkey at Montreux, Switzerland, last month.

Greek reluctance to go to Ankara became evident after President Carter asked Congress last Thursday to lift the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey in effect since 1975. The embargo was imposed following Turkey's invasion and occupation of northern Cyprus in 1974 using U.S.-supplied arms.

At the same time, Mr. Callaghan is gambling that the powerful Trades Union Congress, which had wanted deeper tax cuts as a means of speeding up the economy and creating more jobs, will continue to exercise restraint in seeking wage increases. That, perhaps, is the biggest gamble of all — the unions have shown little enthusiasm for further restraints when the informal Phase III runs out July 31.

Healey Presents an Election Budget

By R.W. Apple

LONDON, April 11 (NYT)—The British general election campaign was joined today with Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey's presentation of his 13th national budget in four years.

Lurking beneath the statistics and the abstract economic formulas of Mr. Healey's hour-long speech to the House of Commons was the Labor party's election strategy — the strategy that Mr. Healey, Prime Minister James Callaghan and their Cabinet colleagues hope will persuade the country to keep them in power.

In was not in the judgment of most politicians, a typical electioneering budget, as full of sweetmeats as a plum pudding.

Rather, it reflected a series of sober (though slightly unorthodox) political judgments by the government, and it seemed to presage a campaign in which Mr. Callaghan will present himself and his party to the country as sober, steady guardians of the public interest, without the slightest trace of radicalism about them.

Growth Decline

In her reply immediately following the chancellor's speech, Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative opposition leader, suggested that she understood the game. She concentrated her attack not on Mr. Healey's new program of modest tax cuts and relatively mild stimuli to the economy but on the decline in economic growth and the increase in unemployment during four years of Labor government.

So far as economic issues are concerned, and they will play a key role in this election, as in all British elections of the last 30 years — Labor will be talking about today and tomorrow, the Tories about yesterday and the day before. Mrs. Thatcher will also concentrate, no doubt, on immigration and law and order, two noneconomic topics that she has hit hard in the last two months.

The central political judgment implicit in Mr. Healey's speech was the belief that whatever else his party does, it must not allow inflation to get out of hand again. The chancellor said that the annual rate of inflation was now running at 9.5 per cent, that it would reach 7 per cent by this summer and that it would stay in that area throughout the year. What he did not say, but what he and his colleagues clearly believe, is that they will commit political suicide if they fail to make good on those projections.

Attractive Options

Therefore, the budget-makers discarded some otherwise attractive options. They rejected the Liberals' appeal for bigger cuts in income taxes, to be financed in part by higher sales and excise taxes, because such taxes would inevitably raise the cost of living. Similarly, they resisted a major frontal attack on unemployment because of their fears of renewed inflation.

Labor is thus reversing its traditional election-year priorities, by paying more heed to inflation than to unemployment. The party is gambling that its predominantly working-class supporters will respond to a rise in real income and accept the probability that unemployment, now running at 1.4 million, will decline only slightly by the time of the general election.

At the same time, Mr. Callaghan is gambling that the powerful Trades Union Congress, which had wanted deeper tax cuts as a means of speeding up the economy and creating more jobs, will continue to exercise restraint in seeking wage increases. That, perhaps, is the biggest gamble of all — the unions have shown little enthusiasm for further restraints when the informal Phase III runs out July 31.

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News Analysis

Healey Presents an Election Budget

Mr. Healey scarcely mentioned wage restraints in his speech today, probably because he could offer Parliament no assurances of trade union cooperation.

But he threw in several sweeteners for the union chiefs. The reduction in taxes and increases in child benefits are tilted toward the working class end of the class spectrum, and Mr. Healey's refusal to make even a token reduction in the 83 per cent tax charged on top incomes was described by a close associate as a concession to union sensibilities.

Finally, Labor is gambling that the 13 Liberal members of Parliament who had pressed Mr. Healey to raise indirect taxes as a means of financing bigger cuts in income taxes, will be mollified by concessions to them on some of their favorite issues, including profit-sharing and several forms of aid to small business.

The Liberals have threatened to disrupt Mr. Healey's strategy by trying to amend the finance Bill so as to force deeper tax cuts. Theoretically, if they won the support of the Conservatives and the nationalist parties, they could defeat the government, and Mr. Callaghan has said that he would call an immediate election in that event.

Few political commentators expect such a turn of events.

The much more likely result is that Labor and the Liberals will work something out, as they have done time and again during the last year. Both need time before an election, the Liberals to re-establish themselves in the public mind as an independent entity and Labor to

prove that it really has the economy under control.

If Mr. Healey's budget showed anything, it showed concern on the part of the government about the economic situation next fall and winter, which suggests that Mr. Callaghan intends to wait. Although his mind could be changed by trends shown in the public opinion polls and in closely watched by-elections such as the one in the Garscadden district of Glasgow on Thursday, he seems most likely to choose a polling date toward the middle of October.

But it is by no means certain that the Prime Minister and his chancellor, to use a favorite phrase of British politicians, "have got it right." One firm of independent economic consultants predicted today that, as a result of the budget, inflation would be back up to 10.2 per cent by the fall and that unemployment would be unchanged. A prominent

labor left-winger said that the tax cuts were so small as to be economically and politically meaningless.

Renewed intransigence by the trade unions is a real possibility.

Nearly every pressure group in town was saying tonight that Mr. Healey had been too cautious. The pensioners wanted more, the unions wanted more, the Liberals wanted more and the Confederation of British Industry wanted more. Mr. Healey thinks he is shrewder than all of them put together, whether he is right or wrong will go a long way toward determining his party's immediate fate and his own chances of succeeding Mr. Callaghan as Prime Minister.

Healey Budget Package Would Cut U.K. Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

most Britons' taxes start) but reduced to 25 per cent the rate at which the first £750 of taxable income is taxed. He did this by raising "tax thresholds" in all brackets and by increasing personal allowances.

"I agree that income tax is far too high in this country and that is why I am making these cuts," Mr. Healey said. He said that this would put an additional £4.25 a week in the pockets of married workers with two children earning what for Britain is an average weekly wage of £75 (\$142.25).

Mr. Healey said that the tax cuts also will mean extra spending power for higher paid workers.

Contrary to expectation, Mr. Healey imposed no additional taxes on tobacco, liquor, beer, gasoline or luxury items. However, he did announce a bigger tax on cigarettes with a high tar content. He said that this would add 7 pence to the price of 20 cigarettes that now cost about 55 pence.

Among other measures, Mr. Healey announced higher old-age pensions, aid for small businesses, more money to be spent on job training and job creation and more money for schools, police and prison services.

Soviet Woman, Self-Rule Pact Refused Exile, For Micronesia Retains Bases

MOSCOW, April 11 (AP)—Antonina Agapova, 69, who attempted suicide yesterday at the Moscow Passport Office, was in serious condition today at Sklifosovsky Emergency Hospital, the hospital reported.

Mrs. Agapova reportedly swallowed acid yesterday morning after she accompanied her daughter-in-law, Ludmila, to the Moscow Passport Office in an attempt to leave the Soviet Union.

She left behind a suicide note. The family said that officials refused to accept for consideration a new exit visa application.

The two women and Ludmila Agapova's 14-year-old daughter, Lidya, have been trying for three years to travel to Sweden to join Ludmila Agapova's husband, a Soviet merchant sailor who defected there in 1974.

The agreement was signed in Hilo, Hawaii, by President Carter's special representative, Peter Rosenblatt, and the leaders of three Micronesian status commissions: Bailey Oller, Amata Kabua and Roman Tsumtschik.

The agreement can be renewed after 15 years and its implementation will be decided by a plebiscite under United Nations observation. It must also be ratified by the Congress.

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In Offer of Tax Services

Ribicoff Ex-Aide Admits Publicity-Letter Mistake

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—The president of a Washington consulting firm said yesterday that it was an awful mistake for the company to suggest that it had an influential relationship with Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., in connection with a tax bill that the senator is sponsoring.

Harold Malmgren, president of

Malmgren Inc., said that his firm sent out only a few copies of a letter in mid-to-late January, offering to represent — for \$200,000 — a small number of corporate clients interested in the issue of taxation of Americans abroad.

The letter emphasized Mr. Malmgren's former position as an aide to Sen. Ribicoff and that of Jeffrey Salzman, another consultant for Malmgren Inc., who was legislative assistant to Sen. Ribicoff until November. Mr. Salzman helped draft the bill in question.

Sen. Ribicoff, a senior member of the Finance Committee, has been seeking to restore and revise some of the tax benefits that Americans abroad enjoyed before the Tax Reform Act of 1976. He said that he was shocked by the letter.

In it, the Malmgren firm claimed to be "in an unusually good position to influence the outcome of the debate" on the issue "and move it in a good direction."

"It was just bad judgment," Mr. Malmgren said, adding that nothing came of the proposal.

A former deputy special trade representative under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, Mr. Malmgren said that his economic consulting firm, in business for about 18 months, specializes more in international trade and finance.

Its clients include the Japan Whaling Commission, which hired it recently for a six-month fee of \$112,500 to lobby for a "sensible" whale-hunting quota.

Russian Woman Says She'll Go Or Kill Herself

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 11 (UPI)—Krina McClellan has threatened to set herself afire in Red Square if the Soviet Union continues to deny her permission to leave the country and rejoin her U.S. husband, according to a rights activist.

Rabbi Gedalyah Engel, a spokesman for the Greater Lafayette Committee on Human Rights in the Soviet Union, said that Mrs. McClellan's husband, Prof. Woodford McClellan, told him by telephone of the threat. Prof. McClellan is a Russian history professor at the University of Virginia.

Rabbi Engel said that Mrs. McClellan was arrested and questioned yesterday after demonstrating alone in Moscow at the Lenin Library to demand that she be allowed to join her husband after four years' separation.

She previously was arrested March 8 and held more than six hours. That arrest prevented her from joining in a demonstration with a group of women all seeking to leave the Soviet Union.

Canada Geese Airlifted for Alaska Mission

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, April 11 (AP)—Two dozen Aleutian Canada geese flew north from California yesterday the easy way — by jet. Scientists hope they will be able to find their way back, serving as guides for some captive cousins.

The 23 birds are members of an endangered species, and scientists with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service hope they will help boost the numbers of Aleutian Canada geese.

The teacher geese were trapped at Castle Rock, Calif., their winter nesting grounds, then flown more than 5,000 kilometers to Amchitka Island. Scientists plan to pen them up with geese being raised in captivity at Amchitka and see what relationships develop, said agency spokesman Craig Rieben.

After the birds mingle, some of both groups will be taken to Agattu Island, about 300 kilometers west, where the birds, with the strongest bonds will be kept together for breeding, Mr. Rieben said.

With Alleged Complicity of U.S. Officials

Asian Employees Are Reported Exploited on Guam

By Fox Butterfield

AGANA, Guam, April 11 (UPI)—Asian workers and entertainers brought here say that they have been systematically underpaid, physically abused and intimidated by threats of deportation if they complain — often, apparently, with the complicity of U.S. government officials.

Despite widespread public awareness and official acknowledgment of such abuses, officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service on this unincorporated U.S. territory in the Marianas, in the Western Pacific, have made little or no effort to stop them, according to the alien workers. Local members of the American Civil Liberties Un-

ion support the allegations by the workers, most of them Filipinos and South Koreans.

Some of the immigrants, they and other sources here say, have repeatedly been beaten by their employers and made to live in substandard housing or to go without food, and some have been forced to leave without being given their pay or the deportation hearing that is their right.

[In Washington, Verne Jervis of the Public Information Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service said that it was aware of the allegations and that they had been referred to the FBI. A spokesman for the FBI said that it was not conducting an inquiry. A Justice Department official said privately, however, that the bureau had made a preliminary inquiry but that the U.S. attorney on Guam had declined to open a criminal action, instructing the immigration service to undertake an internal investigation. Mr. Jervis said that his department was aware of any such direction from the U.S. attorney.]

The sources here on Guam assert that the immigration officers have reinforced the already enormous power of the employers by allowing them to keep the workers' passports, in violation of U.S. law, and by sometimes accompanying rebellious workers to the airport.

Moreover, workers say, employers have ordered them to help build, remodel or paint the homes of Immigration and Naturalization Service officers as "happy labor" — without pay.

Albert Meier Jr., a Department of Labor official who said that his life had been threatened since he was sent here last fall to investigate the situation, described the exploitation of the immigrant construction workers, singers and musicians as being "like slavery in the South before the Civil War." He added: "It's a vicious, rotten mess, a disgrace to the United States." Mr. Meier said that he also had evidence that young women among the band members, who come here to entertain U.S. servicemen and Japanese tourists, and other female immigrants had been forced to have sexual relations with immigration officers to keep from being deported.

Richard Perry, current head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service office, vehemently denied the charge of sexual exploitation, though he did concede in an



HERE'S JOHNNY!—Johnny Carson is propelled about 12 feet in the air during a taping of his show. The explosion, caused by a blast of air, was part of a demonstration by a movie and TV stuntman showing Carson how an explosion is worked for use in films. Once he got his feet back on the ground, Carson said, among other things, "It's a wild experience."

Husband Mortgaged Wife's House

Louisiana 'Head, Master' Law Is Upheld

NEW ORLEANS, April 11 (AP)—Sidestepping the issue of sex discrimination, the Louisiana Supreme Court has let stand a state law which allows a husband to dispose of community property without his wife's consent.

The court said that it was unnecessary to consider the sex discrimination question because the specific case ruled on yesterday could have been resolved on more narrow grounds.

The so-called "head and master" law, a relic of the days when Louisiana was under Spanish rule, stems from the "machismo" concept and

its underlying assumption is that men are better able than women to manage a family estate.

Selma Martin challenged the constitutionality of the law after her husband, Lawrence, took out a \$5,000 second mortgage on their home over her protests. He was unemployed and she was the wage earner.

Bills Arrive

The marriage broke up shortly afterward and the mortgage company began to bill her.

Civil District Judge Gerald Federoff threw out the head-and-master law on Feb. 15, ruling that it amounted to arbitrary sex discrimination.

In a 4-to-3 decision reversing the lower court, the Supreme Court noted that the powers given the husband under the head-and-master law are not absolute.

It said that Mrs. Martin could have kept her husband from taking out the second mortgage if she had filed an affidavit at the time the first mortgage was taken out objecting to any subsequent mortgages without her consent.

The Supreme Court thus rejected her contention that "she was unable to prevent her husband's mortgaging that property." The fact that she may have been unaware of ways to block the second mortgage was no excuse, the court said.

Blackout Strikes Quebec

MONTREAL, April 11 (UPI)—Two damaged condensers at a Hydro Quebec substation north of Montreal caused a electrical blackout in the province for several hours yesterday.

"This decision is just unbelievable," said Mrs. Martin. "Not only do I lose the house to Corpus Christi Parish Credit Union, but my husband's bill collectors are after me, and I am supposed to pay court costs. The whole thing is just grossly unfair. I definitely will carry an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court."

After passing sentence, Judge Hawk refused to permit Mr. Martin another week's freedom on bond, declaring: "I don't want another Vesco on my hands."

He was alluding to Robert Vesco, a New Jersey financier who fled to the Bahamas and then to Costa Rica in advance of criminal charges involving securities fraud.

Federal Judges Feel Lawyers Are 'Inadequate' in 1 of 6 Trials

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—In about one of every six trials, a lawyer does an "inadequate" job in court, according to a survey of federal judges, the Los Angeles Times reported yesterday.

The survey also showed that 41 per cent of the judges believe that inadequate performances by trial lawyers are a "serious problem" in their courts.

The survey, included in a report issued by the Federal Judicial Center, added to the controversy touched off by Chief Justice Warren Burger, who has charged repeatedly that as many as half of the 44,000 U.S. trial lawyers are incompetent.

Mr. Burger reiterated his charge in February at a meeting of the American Bar Association. A move among dissident ABA members to rebuke Mr. Burger was defeated after other members said that a public debate over trial-lawyer competency would only embarrass the legal profession.

The Federal Judicial Center, the research arm of the federal judiciary, prepared the report for the Judicial Conference of the United States, a policy-making body representing the nation's 500 federal district courts and appeals court judges. A committee of the Judicial Conference has been studying proposed new standards for admission to practice in federal courts — among them, separate written bar exams for lawyers trying federal cases.

Took \$43 Million From 2,000 U.S. Investors

Lawyer Gets 10 Years in Fraud

By Al Delugach

LOS ANGELES, April 11—U.S. District Judge Andrew Hawk yesterday sentenced lawyer-financier Barry Marlin, 44, to 10 years in prison for defrauding clients of as much as \$500,000 each. A courtroom filled with victims burst into applause.

The victims included hundreds of United Airlines pilots, the judge noted, as well as widows, orphans and a paraplegic who had invested their life savings with Mr. Marlin.

Judge Hawk rejected a plea by Mr. Marlin that he committed his crimes because of threats against the lives of his family by hoodlums hired by a former business associate to beat him and extort money from him.

Judge Hawk commented that Mr. Marlin "lived high on the hog" with investors' money that he supposed to go into tax-shelter properties

and a secret contribution of \$200,000 to the 1972 re-election campaign of former President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Marlin, who was sentenced March 15 in Chicago to another multi-fraud case, pleaded guilty here March 22 to 6 of 24 counts of a federal grand jury indictment returned last July.

The charges followed a 16-month investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.S. Postal Service, the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. attorney's office.

Prosecutor Thomas Nolan said that thousands of hours were spent interviewing more than 1,000 persons in the investigation.

The only motive he could find for Mr. Marlin's actions was greed, Mr. Nolan told the court.

One of the investors in the court-

room for the sentencing was a paraplegic from whom "Marlin saw fit to collect over \$300,000" on fraudulent investments, Mr. Nolan said.

\$43 Million

In its sentencing memorandum to the court, the U.S. attorney's office estimated that between 1969 and 1976 Mr. Marlin raised about \$43 million from 2,000 investors.

"The tragedy of the situation," the document stated, "is that only a small percentage of the \$43 million was ever used as represented by Marlin."

The memo said that the U.S. attorney's office had received more mail on this case than on any fraud case it has handled.

"Each letter demanded justice," it said. "Each letter reveals new horrors of injustice brought upon innocent people by a man motivated by greed."

Judge Hawk's sentence exceeded the one recommended after plea-bargaining between the prosecutor and Mr. Marlin. That recommendation was for a five-year term to be served after the three-year sentence in the Chicago case.

Judge Hawk said he would consider reducing the sentence if some "real, substantial" plan should be worked out for restitution of investors' losses. The Los Angeles and Chicago sentences will be concurrent.

Los Angeles Times

Farm Measure Narrowly Wins Senate Approval

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—The Senate yesterday gave final approval, 49 to 41, to the multi-billion-dollar farm bill, but by a margin too thin to override a promised presidential veto if it survives a House vote later this week.

"We've ruined any chance of helping farmers by being excessive," said Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, as the Senate overrode opposition of the administration and both its party leaders to support a bill that would help only wheat, corn and cotton farmers.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, the legislation would add 2 1/2 per cent to the retail cost of food this year.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, which is now writing the first budget resolution setting tentative ceilings for next year, said that bills such as the farm measure "undermine my faith in the ability of Congress to act responsibly on tax and spending legislation."

The Senate was responding to pressures of farmers who have been demanding an increase in government price supports to raise prices that they contend are below production costs.

Korea Bugging Protest

SEOUL, April 11 (UPI)—More than 400 labor union members demonstrated near the U.S. Embassy today to protest the reported U.S. bugging of President Park Chung Hee's residence.

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Teachers Ask Cleveland Pay Or Shut Schools

CLEVELAND, April 11 (UPI)—The Cleveland Teachers Union, its members unpaid since March 17, today asked the Ohio Supreme Court to order the city's schools closed.

Meanwhile, CTU members began voting on whether to continue working without some guarantee that they will be paid. State Auditor Thomas Ferguson has verified there are insufficient funds to keep schools in Cleveland open.

Teachers and other employees in the 110,000-student system, the state's largest, want the schools closed so they will become eligible for unemployment benefits.

Cuyahoga County commissioners announced yesterday that a special Welfare Department Food Stamp Task Force would begin taking food stamp applications from Cleveland teachers and other school board employees.

New Minnesota Law Bars Interpol Aid

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—The Minnesota legislature has passed a privacy bill that includes a ban against state agencies cooperating with Interpol, the international police organization.

It is believed to be the first law anywhere banning Interpol. The vote in the Minnesota Senate was 42 to 2 and in the House 125 to 0.

Enormous Powers

The sources here on Guam assert that the immigration officers have reinforced the already enormous power of the employers by allowing them to keep the workers' passports, in violation of U.S. law, and by sometimes accompanying rebellious workers to the airport.

Moreover, workers say, employers have ordered them to help build, remodel or paint the homes of Immigration and Naturalization Service officers as "happy labor" — without pay.

Albert Meier Jr., a Department of Labor official who said that his life had been threatened since he was sent here last fall to investigate the situation, described the exploitation of the immigrant construction workers, singers and musicians as being "like slavery in the South before the Civil War." He added: "It's a vicious, rotten mess, a disgrace to the United States." Mr. Meier said that he also had evidence that young women among the band members, who come here to entertain U.S. servicemen and Japanese tourists, and other female immigrants had been forced to have sexual relations with immigration officers to keep from being deported.

Richard Perry, current head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service office, vehemently denied the charge of sexual exploitation, though he did concede in an

Carter to Visit Western States

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—President Carter will take a trip next month to Golden, Colo.; Los Angeles; Portland, Ore.; and Spokane, Wash., the White House said yesterday.

The President will go to Golden, Colo., on May 3, where he will participate in Sun Day at a new solar research institute. He will speak May 4 at the 100th anniversary luncheon of the Los Angeles Bar Association in Los Angeles. He then will go to Portland, Ore., for a regional news conference there at night.

On May 5, the President will dedicate a park used for Expo 74 in Spokane, Wash. Later he will participate in a town meeting with Spokane-area residents, and then return to Washington, D.C., that night.

Romanian President Leaves for U.S. Talks

BUCHAREST, April 11 (AP)—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu left today for a visit to the United States a day early in order to make several "technical stopovers" along the way, officials said.

Mr. Ceausescu, accompanied by his wife, Elena, and by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, left for Madrid, airport sources said. There was, however, no immediate official confirmation of a visit to Spain. Mr. Ceausescu is due to arrive in the United States tomorrow.

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FASHION

St. Laurent In a Classic Collection

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 11 (IHT)—No floor show except for an impromptu fist fight between Pierre Bergé, the house manager and a photographer. But after a minor exchange of scuffles, it was smooth sailing all the way.

Saint Laurent, whose collection can make or break a slow fashion season, did not rock any boats. He has the new broader shoulders, but not extreme ones. His only bomb was the satin mini that he played up in his evening line—but everybody knows by now that the big, formal evening dress is on the dim. It is being replaced by a much peppier, disco way of dressing—and there is no question that Saint Laurent had gallons of fun with his evening clothes, which accounted for almost half his show.

The mini is to be watched all the same, for, despite a lot of long skirts, both Lagerfeld and Saint Laurent showed the shortest in town. Saint Laurent's were the longer of the two, definitely under the kneecap for daytime.

Claridge's Staff Gets Salty Over Kitchen Dispute

LONDON, April 11 (UPI)—They did not have to resort to scrambled eggs for lunch but Claridge's Hotel might be forgiven if the food slipped below its usually impeccable standard.

For the five-star Mayfair hotel that is the regular haunt of statesmen and the very rich came in for a taste of Britain's union troubles yesterday when most of the junior kitchen staff walked out on strike.

The action was over the firing of trainee chef Richard Elvidge, who says the official reason he was sacked was for allegedly putting too much salt in the ratatouille and having a row with the lady who makes the hors d'oeuvres, or, as Claridge's put it, "for failing to carry out his duties in a proper manner."

Mr. Elvidge maintains the real reason he was dismissed was because he tried to unionize the kitchen staff.



SAINT LAURENT—At left, the new classic of embroidered leather blazer with broader shoulders, below-the-knee skirt. At right, black satin mini with red fanny wrap and short satin coat.



His daytime clothes were a clever reshuffle of all his past hits—the blazer, the cape and also the leather that he was first to put on the fashion map.

They were also terribly safe and classic, with nothing left of Saint Laurent's fondness for folklore. Even his pants, creased and cuffed, were narrow but quite normal compared with all the baggy clown variations seen all over Paris or even Saint Laurent's last couture Broadway pants.

Big Winner

The main change comes from all those slim skirts, with the wrap-around the big winner. The other news was all the plaids and tartans, which dominate the daytime picture. Even the familiar silk shirt has been replaced by a sportier, plaid flannel one. The shawl over one shoulder, which everybody had thought dead, is back here in full force—but with uneven stripes, it looks more like a serape blanket.

Saint Laurent had an extensive leather line; lots of big leather blouses with quilted edgings and often quilted sleeves as well. Sometimes he livened it up with white Mongolian lamb, which looked like the whole animal had been thrown around the neck like a collar.

His newest way with leather, which was mostly used for evening, was embossed and looked like rich, Cordovan leather book bindings. Otherwise, all his familiar themes were there, just revamped. The kilt has become a pleated skirt. The blazer, with new padded shoulders, is shorter and boxier. The new tweed one is touched up with velvet. The cape has been made lighter, softer and half its size, until it is half-cape and half-poncho.

Part of the plaid picture, which is sure to be copied to death, are all the lumber jackets, worn over shirt and wrap-around corduroy skirts. Unlike other seasons when Saint Laurent showed only pants, this time he clearly gives an choice between pants and skirts.

After such a safe and classic beginning that went straight to the buyers' hearts, Saint Laurent let go with evening wear that popped like firecrackers. He switched to brilliant colors and amusing and exciting styles. His most provocative was the satin mini, shaped just like an ordinary slip and wrapped around the fanny with a contrasting triangular scarf. Saint Laurent added to its impact by using explosive color combinations—red with orange, purple with green or neon blue with orange. He often topped the mini with a slightly longer satin coat.

The newest top was the satin-trimmed, crepe-de-chine T-shirt, worn with swirling skirts, which were wrapped around the fanny with satin scarves. The naughtiest skirt turned out to be the deceptively demure and dignified wrap-around that kept opening up as the model walked, exposing a tiny triangle of satin pants.

He also did the dress with uneven hemline, longer in the back and a winner with his older customers who won't tackle the mini. He had it both with bias, ruffle-edged chiffon and straight, slim satin tunics that looked best over pants.

Quilted Lapels

His favorite evening jacket was a longish velvet one with quilted satin lapels, a straight, line-for-line

copy of men's lounging jackets. Saint Laurent ended on a strong sartorial note, including lots of swirling, ruffled skirts worn over satin minis.

As usual, Saint Laurent's choice of accessories was precise and closely co-ordinated. All bags, from fur satchels to black velvet candy boxes, were worn godolier style. Both Lagerfeld and Saint Laurent should be given a vote of thanks by the glove industry for showing honest-to-goodness gauntlet gloves as well as shoulder-hip, satin evening ones.

In keeping with those spooky evening styles, the hats were wild, iridescent cock-leather concoctions and jewelry was big, a colorful cross of Malta or multicolor crystal—and Alexandre finished gilding the lily by sticking giant orchids in all the evening hairdos.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 11 (IHT)—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

"Pretty Baby" is Louis Malle's "almost incredibly romantic, autumnally beautiful movie that looks at life in a Storyville whorehouse with the unsurpassed curiosity and boredom of a child who's never known anything else," Vincent Canby says. The child is played by Brooke Shields, but the film is "not about child prostitution, nor is it pornographic." It's about the last days of one of America's most notorious red light districts. Also in the cast is Keith Carradine as the photographer Belloc, who "gives a haunted and haunting performance." Canby says Malle uses Miss Shields "brilliantly" in this "most

Movies in Paris

Style and 'Saturday Night Fever'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 11 (IHT)—Several recent Hollywood films, flying the Atlantic on the wings of gaudy publicity, have made crash landings in Europe, and the European spectator is becoming increasingly suspicious of the "bogus big."

"Saturday Night Fever" (at the Normandie, the St. Michel and the Odeon in English) is a happy exception. It arrived Oscarless and starless, but it is the best seller of the current cinema crop in the United States, and it is likely to duplicate this record abroad. You may hear its quality disputed, but try to get in.

The secret of its success is easily explained. It is fresh, frisky and funny and abounds with contagious zest. It is free from pretense. What it sets out to do, it accomplishes with verve and a dash of style. What it has to say may not be startling news, but it is stated without sanctimonious to-do and is true.

"The most peaceful life has its witches' sabbath when our souls fly off to their secret haunts," proclaims Imperia in Benavente's play, "La Noche del Sábado." "We put up with days and days of boredom for that hour of possession. Our souls fly away, some to their dreams, others to vice, and some to love, toward anything so long as it is far from our lives, our real lives."

This description of escapism is illustrated vividly, if in humble terms, by John Badham in this film. Tony Manero, 19, is tall, dark and nervously energetic. The son of Italian immigrants, he is a counter-jumper in a Brooklyn paint shop. The hours are long and his tasks are commonplace, but come Saturday night he puts on a fancy shirt and tight pants to execute his improvised dance steps at a local

disco. This cutting of capers on a cabaret floor to the admiration of the assembled is the sole consolation of his otherwise colorless week.

The Monotony

His dreary existence and its monotony is also illustrated candidly but not too oppressively. His father is unemployed, and the economic pinch is felt at home. A brother, to his parents' grief, has abandoned his studies for the priesthood. The neighborhood Italian boys enlist Tony for battles with the invading aliens. But his interests lie elsewhere. He likes the girls, but what he really wants is a spry dance partner. He finds this treasure in a snooty typist, also from Brooklyn, who works in a Madison Avenue theatrical agency. They agree to leave love out of their relationship and concentrate on perfecting their dance routines, but Cupid will not be rejected.

That is all there is, but in inventive hands it is quite sufficient as a springboard for a vastly amusing movie, one that is half milieu study and half musical. Throughout its course—even in its more prosaic moments—the incessant beat of smoldering excitement sounds, indicating the rise of temperature as the longed-for fiesta approaches. This insinuating throb is strongly accented by the accompanying score, composed and rendered by the Bee Gees.

The film introduces a star of the future in the person of John Travolta, who receives feature billing. The young find his sensuous hip-wriggling and fancy steps irresistible and he is an engaging addition to the gallery of familiar screen faces, simpatico and here an able actor. He seems to be at once a replacement for Elvis Presley and the lost Latin lover. Karen Lynn Gorney, also a promoted novice, is another pleasing newcomer as the affected chick who draws her beau from his non-U habitat to Manhattan.

"The Killing of a Chinese Bookie" (at the Marignan and the Luxembourg in English) is a tale of the Los Angeles underworld told by its director, John Cassavetes, in the neo-realistic manner. The story, which might have been related graphically by Hemingway in a half a dozen pages, has been stretched to the snapping point.

Violent staccato cuttings alternate with long drawn-out interludes. One especially slowpoke scene is that in which a nightclub proprietor, auditioning a striptease candidate, is surprised by his jealous mistress. The ensuing squabble is made doubly depressing, not by its length but by the

John Travolta, the star of "Saturday Night Fever."



mournful wailing of a phonograph record.

The scenario has no surprises. A cabaret owner unable to meet his gambling debts is charged by his crooked creditors to liquidate one of their rivals, a Chinese gangland czar. The debtor commits the stipulated murder and is then in danger of being bumped off to halt the subsequent investigation. It is childish stuff.

Ben Gazzara, a reliable actor,

Mary Lee Settle Wins U.S. Book Award for Novel

NEW YORK, April 11 (NHT)—Mary Lee Settle has won the National Book Award in the fiction category for her eighth novel, "Blood Tie" (Houghton, Mifflin), which concerns a group of expatriate Americans and Europeans in a Turkish coastal town.

In the contemporary-thought division, the winner was Gloria Emerson for "Winners and Losers: Battles, Retreats, Gains, Losses and Ruins From a Long War" (Random House). Miss Emerson's outspoken anti-war book conveys the effect of Vietnam on the American people, at home and overseas, as well as on herself as a former foreign correspondent for The New York Times in Europe, Africa and Vietnam.

W. Jackson Bate won the biography award for "Samuel Johnson" (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich).

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Fissionable Economics

Relations between the United States and NATO have been troubled, recently, by the hassle over the neutron bomb. The European group, with justice, accuses President Carter of shilly-shallying on the issue; Washington, with equal justice, accuses the Europeans of seeking to saddle the United States with full responsibility for the use, abuse or nonuse of the controversial missile.

But while any nuclear weapons has great potential for trouble, for allies as well as enemies, the most fissionable element in NATO is neither Enhanced Radiation nor Cyprus. Rather, it is economics, as the recent meeting of the Common Market in Copenhagen demonstrated. For there enough heat was generated over financial and trade relations between the United States and Western Europe to demonstrate that the dollar may be more immediately important to the Common Market than nuclear weapons are to NATO.

As in the quarrel over the neutron bomb, there are demonstrable faults of logic on both sides. Washington wanted West Germany to stimulate its thriving but somewhat sleepy economy; Europe wanted the United States to take the lead in working toward recovery. In other words, West Germany didn't really want Mr. Carter's lead and Mr. Carter was in no position to demonstrate how Bonn was to follow that lead without risking the inflation that ravaged Germany after two world wars.

Moreover, Europe wants the United States to adopt a strong energy control policy—but

it does not want to accept the conditions Congress is imposing on shipments of nuclear fuel abroad. Washington hopes these conditions will reduce the risk of nuclear weapons proliferation; Europe fears they will hamper sales of nuclear plants, or increase its dependence on imported reactor fuels.

These issues should not be critical enough to weaken the common cause for which NATO exists—the protection of the Atlantic Alliance. And with the return of the Soviet Union to a good deal of Cold War rhetoric, as well as its adventures in Africa and its huge investment in arms, the idea that emerged in recent years of the dominance of economic considerations over strategic concerns has been definitely weakened. Nevertheless, for an industrial society which is hampered by unemployment, lack of growth and persistent inflation, and which confronts increasing pressure from the developing countries whence its raw materials come and where its markets are, figures of trade may be more urgent than tallies of armaments. This could seriously affect NATO.

So when the Common Market meets the United States at the Conference of Industrialized States in Bonn this summer it is to be hoped that both will be more concerned to produce constructive answers than to pose embarrassing questions for one another. Their concerns, both for economic progress and strategic security, are really the same; they need one another for both—and the world needs them. They—and it—cannot afford to be fissioned by economics.

Counting the Losses in Manila

Alas for Ferdinand Marcos, President of the Philippines. He could not have a fair election and still preserve the myth that he enjoys overwhelming popular support. Three times since he imposed martial law in 1972, Filipinos have dutifully acclaimed him in no-choice referendums. In Friday's parliamentary election, however, voters in Manila could cast ballots for opposition candidates. So many seem to have done so that the government election commission which proclaimed a pro-Marcos landslide has not dared to publish the results.

The commission's prudence seems justified. Correspondents have reported rampant ballot-counting fraud. Opposition poll-watchers were barred. Fox Butterfield, of this newspaper, managed to slip into one voting place and observed tally clerks not even bothering to count the ballots before recording all votes for the government candidates; once discovered he was shoved down a flight of stairs. Police broke up a peaceful post-election protest march, letting the world see its 75-year-old leader, a distinguished former senator, being carted off to prison.

The opposition party faced nearly insuperable handicaps. The Philippine press did not report its rallies. Marcos's party spent much more money. The opposition leader, former Sen. Benigno Aquino, fought the campaign from a jail cell. Thus limited, the opposition chose to contest only 21 of 200 seats, all in Manila. Aquino says he has won a "moral victory," and so, perhaps, he has in compelling Marcos even to go through the motions of an election.

Marcos seems to have staged the election primarily with an eye to the United States. At a time when he is asking for substantial aid, he wanted to show Washington, concerned with human rights, that he could play by the democratic rules that characterized Philippine politics before he took over. Indeed, had he risked a fair election, he might even have done passably well: During the 45 days preceding the vote, the regime showered benefits on Manila government workers, teachers, and slum-dwellers. Yet, in the end, Marcos could not trust the voters.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Biting the Ventriloquist

Though some people may see this [Chief Matanzima's] action in breaking off Transkei's relations with South Africa as a case of the dummy biting the ventriloquist, the gesture is likely to have wider significance (anyway, such bites can be painful). For South Africa's choice in Namibia lies between creating a state like Transkei which no member of the United Nations will recognize and possibly to invoke selective economic sanctions thereby, or to accept the Western plan under which a Marxist-leaning SWAPO leadership might well be ushered to victory and to quick recognition as the absolute masters of the new state. To add to South Africa's worries, the internal settlement in Rhodesia, which Pretoria backs in its own best interests, is under severe strain, from inside and from abroad. South Africa may be able to claim that if the Transkei can so flout its sovereignty, a Namibia under Mr. Mudge's Turnhalle Alliance would be no steeper Bantustan either. Were Chief Kapuuo still on the scene this might make sense, but the murder squad which removed him, much to the convenience of SWAPO, has prevented it. Chief Matanzima's gesture helps to show white South Africans that the whole Bantustan or separate development policy stands on sand. Either they keep scrupulously out of Transkei and risk becoming an international stamping ground or they move in and show

its sovereignty is the sham the West avers. The West needs a settlement in Namibia which is acceptable to the UN guidelines and avoids the quagmire of sanctions but does not install the sort of SWAPO dictatorship of the black proletariat which Mr. Nujoma is reported to be demanding.

—From the Times (London).

Power Vacuum in Africa

Black Africa is weak, for when the colonial powers withdrew they left a vacuum. It would be nice if the Africans were to fill that vacuum themselves, with selected help from outsiders of their own choice, but things have not yet reached that stage, and because black Africa is weak it finds itself in a predicament. Thus, even neutral Africans regard Washington's constant pandering to "progressive" forces on the continent as so much weakness, and the same applies to rhetorical, wavering "warnings" to Cuba and Moscow. The United States surely cannot allow "Africa for the Africans" to come to mean abandoning the continent to the Soviets and their Cuban mercenaries. It would be tragic if the confrontation the United States now seems so desperately to be trying to avoid were to come about in any case at a later stage but with the dice loaded because America had, in the meantime, failed to offer a credible alternative to Soviet influence.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 12, 1903

LONDON—The British House of Commons discussed on Tuesday night for exactly one hour, and without the possibility of a division, the question of relieving members from expense and giving them a reasonable remuneration for their services. The session was lively but inconclusive as the House of Commons did not get an opportunity to pronounce an opinion on whether they should or should not be paid.

Fifty Years Ago

April 12, 1928

LOS ANGELES—Life probably exists on Mars and may extend to dozens, hundreds or thousands of other worlds, Dr. Henry Norris Russell, professor of research astronomy at Princeton University, declared in an address before students at the University of California here this week. "If living beings exist on other worlds, they have probably reached a stage of advancement billions of years ahead of our own."



Unity Is Barred in Workers' Paradise

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—In an article in these columns, I recounted the vicissitudes of the first free Soviet labor union, "Soviet Workers Union" (IHT, Feb. 8)—a slogan and a program all in one. Today, it would be too restrictive, at least geographically.

In these last few weeks in Poland, police have been carrying out a series of unusual raids that have been perfectly coordinated and timed simultaneously in several cities separated by hundreds of kilometers. And they have been aimed at new targets.

The first of these raids were directed against students and professors participating in the independent university founded by 60 intellectuals to complement the official network of education and to enable the youth of Poland to become aware of its historical traditions.

of incidents that have frightened the government. Above all, the call for an independent union, which is not new in Poland and which is one of the first indications of a serious crisis between the state and the workers. Each time the workers have rebelled under this regime (1956, 1970, 1976) one of their first demands was for a labor union independent of the Communist party.

Clash

In December, 1970, Communist party chief Giermek was forced to negotiate with an elected workers' committee to bring an end to the strikes in Szczecin after a violent clash at the shipyards.

Furthermore, a similar appeal for an independent union was

launched in the Soviet Union and in Bulgaria. The political effect of any sort of collaboration between the leaders of independent unions in these three Communist countries would be far greater than the sum total of influence of each of these groups—within those countries and beyond their borders.

All the groups, the Soviet, Bulgarian and Polish organizations, have sought recognition or some gesture of solidarity from the free labor unions of the world. According to a Polish activist, "a high-ranking delegation from the Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels regularly travels to Tunisia and elsewhere to help persecuted worker leaders there. Why does not this organization show interest or

plan some sort of investigation about what is going on in Poland, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union?"

Mr. Unger is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

Letters

Inching Along

Carolyn Pfaff (IHT, March 29) is wrong when she says that the length of the cricket pitch in Australia has been changed under metemorphosis, but right in all her other comments. She should have said, perhaps, the length of the world-famous Melbourne Cup race was changed by a few yards to please the metemorphosis fanatics, thus immediately invalidating 110 years of racing statistics.

The same intoxicated craziness of messianism, armed with a newfound religion has created havoc in Australia. The dangerous thing about metemorphosis is that, since it gives the illusion of progress without involving governments in special outlays or hard thinking, it is particularly attractive to politicians. But John Gorton, the prime minister at the time metemorphosis was first introduced, has not admitted that the senate committee be set up to suppose to examine the issues, not introduce metemorphosis. The committee, because of faulty drafting of its brief, took the other view, and by then it was too late.

Australians have never been interested in metemorphosis. To change our road signs and "petrol bowlers" has not resulted in one further export order (indeed many of our traditional markets trade happily with us in imperial measures, and prefer them), decreased road casualties, increased driving times between Melbourne and Sydney or made a single one of the 13 million Australians happier.

Indeed metemorphosis has made them a lot happier, and greatly increased the burdens of life for the older generations in particular, and it has added greatly to costs in all areas, especially building. Because Australians have adopted a "civil disobedience" attitude to metemorphosis, it has recently been announced that legal penalties will be applied where the old terms are used. This despite the promise, 10 years ago, that all metric transformation would be voluntary!

Britons and Americans, be warned in time!

STEPHEN MURRAY-SMITH.

Eritrea Strife

Re the article on Cuban units fighting in Eritrea (IHT April 3) by Murray Marder:

The author's opinion that "the war in Eritrea is a clearly a civil war" is erroneous and has no place in a piece of factual reporting.

Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia only in 1952, on the basis of a U.S.-sponsored resolution of the United Nations. In 1962—only 16 years ago—the Haile Selassie regime unilaterally annexed Eritrea against the wishes of the Eritrean people, and declared it the "14th province of the Ethiopian Empire."

The Eritrean people have long been the victims of colonial and imperialist designs due to the strategic position of their country. They are manifestly different from the people of Ethiopia and do not wish to be ruled by them. "Those unfortunate people," as President Carter referred to them in a recent speech, far from being engaged in a civil war as Mr. Marder would have us believe, are fighting for self-determination and liberation from foreign aggression.

The West turned a blind eye to Haile Selassie's attempts to suppress the Eritrean liberation struggle and seems ready to do likewise

while Col. Megistu conducts a genocidal war to fulfill his ambition to reimpose Eritrean rule on the Eritrean people. For the West to stand by and watch the ruthless attempt at the reimposition of that rule is to condone the re-establishment of imperialism and the deprivation of the human rights of the Eritrean people.

ANN MCSTRAVICK.

Moscow Replies

In his article "Rights" Talks a 'Festival of Fear' for Krenlin" (IHT, March 24) Leopold Unger says: "It was evident to them (dissidents) that the Belgrade talks were not called for the sole benefit of dissidents." But, as you read the article further, you involuntarily ask yourself: Is it so clear to the author himself?

Indeed, throughout the article he manages not to mention either problems of military detente in Europe, or scientific and economic cooperation between countries of that continent, or other questions that were discussed in Belgrade.

A reader who did not follow the meaning regularly enough would ask a legitimate question: after Unger's article: Did the diplomats of 35 countries spend more than four months in Belgrade only to ensure conditions for so-called "dissidents?"

This almost morbid obsession with concern for a small handful of people who, incidentally, are threatened with nothing if they do not violate the laws of their countries, could be left on the conscience of the author if Mr. Unger's approach to the Belgrade results was not so typical of the majority of articles in the Western press and if it did not reflect the positions of official circles in some Western countries.

In Belgrade a number of NATO countries led by the United States made every effort to wrest from the ten peoples of Helsinki, which the participating countries undertook to be guided by in their relations and each of which has equal force, only one relating to human rights and to confine all the meetings to discussing it. The Soviet Union never objected to discussion of this problem, but not in the form of interference in the internal affairs of states, as some participants in the meeting tried to do. According to their designs, Belgrade was probably to have gone down in history as the place of another battle in the "psychological war" between East and West, not as a symbol of the new stage in the development of European cooperation and promotion of security on the continent.

Needless to say, this approach was given a fitting rebuff by the socialist countries attending the meeting. And here one cannot but agree with the author of the article in your newspaper who says that in Belgrade "the talks were not in the least a triumph of Western diplomacy." And although in revenge for their failure the enemies of European security managed to block major decisions in military detente and economic cooperation in Europe, the meeting nevertheless reached its main goal. It demonstrated the determination of the European peoples to continue along the road started in Helsinki and leading to wider cooperation and better security and to the limitation of the arms race.

And it seems to me that in vain

does Leopold Unger hope for revenge in Madrid. Champions of "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries will hardly have any "triumph" in Madrid if they pursue there the same line as in Belgrade.

EVGENY RUDKOVSKY.

Novosti Press.

Moscow.

Blow Your Mind

The present discussion about the pros and cons of the neutron bomb reminds me forcibly of similar arguments during World War II about a little-publicized weapon, the ultrasonic. It appeared that this was proven by the Allies to be technically feasible, but was only used experimentally on cattle. The high-pitched sound emitted by the projectile was inaudible to human beings, but their brains and that of all other animals would burst fatally in an area where the sound was deployed, and it was doubtful if any protection could be provided.

Perhaps it speaks well for the leading powers that this device was tactically discarded from their armories, though it may possibly still have some rating in strategic diplomacy.

As a lifelong pacifist I would hope that on humanitarian grounds all such destructive inventions will come to be outlawed by mankind before they bring our history to a terrible end.

WALTER ROBERTS.

London.

Rhodesian Policy

Once upon a time U.S. concepts of morality led to the invention of the "shotgun marriage."

Now, by insisting that even a majority-backed government in Rhodesia is unacceptable so long as a bunch of gunmen are not allowed to dictate its composition, U.S. morality seems to have invented "machine gun democracy."

A.D. SIMONS.

Fancy, Switzerland.

Omnipotence?

The Washington Post's editorial on "Judicial Omnipotence" (IHT, April 1-2) was indeed well-merited.

One wonders what would have been the verdict of the Supreme Court had this case concerned a 15-year-old male sterilized without his knowledge. Or does one?

PEGGY FENN.

Geneva.

Begin Stays In Control Of Majority

By Joseph Kraft

JERUSALEM—"We win all the arguments, but we lose all the votes," Abba Eban, Israel's former foreign minister who is now in opposition, remarked to me the other day as we chatted in the Knesset.

The complaint was overheard by Prime Minister Begin's chief assistant, Yehiel Kadishai. "Long live the majority," he chuckled.

That exchange expresses exactly political conditions here in Israel. Despite many signs of weakness, Mr. Begin is firmly in control of his parliamentary majority, and hence of his government and the country. Forces for fragmentation, to be sure, abound in the Begin regime. His parliamentary majority (with 78 out of 120 seats in the Knesset) comprises six different parties which are at odds on many issues. Four of the parties (the Liberals, the Democratic Movement for Change and two religious factions) do not even share the enthusiasm of Begin and his own Herut party for Jewish settlements in occupied territory and for Israeli control over all the occupied territory west of the Jordan River.

Rifts

The party rifts inside the majority are complemented by personal rivalries. Two shining military figures—Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman—have far more popular appeal than Begin, and entertain notions of sitting in his seat as prime minister. They are both less hawkish, at least in tone, than he is on settlements and the West Bank.

The official opposition (with 42 votes of which the Labor party has 32) runs athwart the government at its chief point of division—the settlements and the West Bank. For the first time in Israeli history, the political battle line is drawn around the issue of occupied territory with a considerable faction of the Knesset (56 of the 120 members) by one authoritative count) favoring a more dovish line than the government.

Moreover, dovish opposition finds resonance in a peace movement. Some 30,000 Israelis, led by decorated war veterans, met in Tel Aviv a week ago Saturday to demonstrate for "peace now." Their chief message was that the Begin government should make territorial concessions for a settlement with Egypt. But Israel is the last refuge of organized party politics. So when you put all these discordant elements together and shake them up, what comes out is not an explosive mixture but more of the Begin government. The dissident parties in the majority, many of whom have always run under Begin's standard at the polls, preferred to work from within rather than break openly, and precipitate an election.

The two heroes—Dayan and Weizman—are so much at odds personally that each tends to cancel the moves of the other. Neither has a party following, and each can be—and has been—politically isolated. The Labor opposition, as its leader Shimon Peres told me, prefers that peace be made by hawks rather than doves. "The government can bring a settlement more quickly and with less internal dissension than we can," Mr. Peres said. "We're in no hurry to come back to office."

Groundswell?

Even the peace movement is problematical. "It could be the beginning of a groundswell," Liava Eliaz, a leading dove who helped to organize the Tel Aviv demonstration, told me. "But the demonstrators are in the lead group that is not in touch with the blue-collar workers. The movement could easily fizzle."

In these conditions, Begin holds the country firmly in his grasp. A policy of trying to force him from power—which some of those around President Carter undoubtedly favor—is certain to backfire. A policy of driving wedges between the Prime Minister and the other government figures—which President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is now following—cannot succeed.

For better or worse, accordingly, the current peace efforts have to be worked through a government dominated by Begin. It may not be all for the worse. When I interviewed the Prime Minister the other day, it seemed clear to me that he was over the period of bitter feeling and remorse occasioned by his recent trip to Washington. He seemed in good spirits, talked in moderate terms, and looked not backwards but towards the future.

Guth Hits Growth Aim Of Summit

Deutsche Bank Head Doubts Money Plan

FRANKFURT, April 10 (AP)—Wilfried Guth, co-chairman of West Germany's largest bank, said today he doubted that a European solution to the dollar problem could be found or that West Germany and the Common Market could meet growth goals as agreed to at the recent EEC summit in Copenhagen.

The problem of the dollar's continued decline can not be solved by the formation of a European currency bloc, said Mr. Guth, managing director of Deutsche Bank, referring to reports that EEC officials are considering a new monetary arrangement under which currencies would be loosely linked in a system similar to the existing dollar zone.

The Deutsche mark cannot replace the dollar as a reserve currency, the dollar problem can only be solved in Washington, Mr. Guth said.

No Easy Way Out

It is clear that the United States now wishes to strengthen the dollar, in contrast to 1977, Mr. Guth said, although he warned "there is no easy way out." He sees little chance for a quick turnaround in the U.S. trade deficit but stressed that the country should not resign itself to a weak dollar, or the dollar will drop even further.

Mr. Guth was skeptical of recent suggestions for U.S. gold sales or long-term bond issues to finance its current-account deficit. "One can't restore lack of faith in a currency with a bond issue," he said. However, if greater trust in the dollar results from the July summit to be held in Bonn, such a bond issue could be helpful, he added.

On growth, Mr. Guth said West Germany will certainly not achieve more than its officially targeted 3.5 percent real growth in 1978 and probably will not even reach that goal. He was also extremely skeptical that the EEC would reach its target of 4.5 percent real growth by mid-1979, as agreed at the summit.

"Too much is being asked" of the last refuge of the West German economy, he said. The psychological and material impact of recent strikes to West Germany, as well as the sharp appreciation of the Deutsche mark, the Regier have generally negated government measures last year to stimulate the economy. The country's exports are likely to expand only 4 percent to red to with real terms this year, or less than the half-yearly projected growth rate for world trade of 5 percent, he said.

Regarding the July summit, he said he hoped that officials should take care not to build up market expectations and add that the summit's goals should be realistic.

Rejection of protectionist measures and capital controls.

Maintenance of a strong stand against inflation.

Reduction of obstacles to growth through encouragement of private investment.

EEC Rejects Tariff Plans Of U.S., Japan for 1980s

GENEVA, April 11 (AP)—The European Economic Community today rejected U.S. and Japanese proposals to raise tariffs on imports from the United States and Japan to reduce their trade deficits in the 1980s in talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Sir Roy Demman, the EEC commission's director general for external affairs, said the U.S. and Japanese offers do not measure up to the EEC's proposals. He said that the two countries had agreed to consider the community's request that they improve the offers, but he added that if new proposals were not forthcoming, the EEC had the option of scaling down its own offer.

Ninety-seven countries accounting for more than 80 percent of world trade are taking part in the current GATT talks, known as the Tokyo Round. Sir Roy was in Geneva for two days of talks with U.S. Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss and Japan's Minister of State for External Economic Affairs Nobuhiko Ushiba.

Sir Roy said the meetings showed that there was a "reasonable prospect" for an agreement on a comprehensive outline by mid-July.

Short of 40%

However, he said that Japan's offers fell far short of the average 40 percent cut in industrial tariffs that had been agreed to informally by the EEC, Japan and the United States. He explained that Japan used duty levels to 1972—higher than current rates—as a base for cuts in tariffs. He said that if present tariffs were cut to line with current proposals, the duties would drop only 18 percent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Cutler-Hammer Wounded by 2 Firms

Cutler-Hammer, a Milwaukee electronics company, is being wooed by the giant Koppers Co. and the small Tyco Laboratories. Koppers—as a result of a friendly deal with Cutler—is likely to wind up as major stockholder, with Tyco having to be content with a big windfall profit. Cutler has already sold Koppers 650,000 shares of a new preferred—convertible into the same amount of common—or about 9.1 percent of the common stock outstanding. Koppers paid \$45 a share, or \$29.25 million—roughly a 30-percent premium over the price of the stock a few days before the deal became known. Koppers is seeking "a minimum of at least 20-percent ownership as soon as it is reasonably possible." Assuming Koppers pays \$45 a share for the rest of its 20-percent goal, its stake would represent an investment approaching \$50 million. Tyco, a diversified electronics company, last month purchased 506,400 shares, or about 8.3 percent of Cutler as an investment. Cutler says it was notified last Friday that Tyco had bought 225,400 additional shares, raising its stake in around 12 percent. If Tyco sells its holdings at \$45 a share it might show a windfall profit of as much as \$7.5 million.

Rohm & Haas Sees Sluggish Recovery

Rohm & Haas is "getting back to the gritty-gritty of our business" after eliminating most of its fibers operations and expects a year of sluggish recovery, Lawrence Wilson, group vice-president, reports. But he says the company is at least two to three years away from restoring profits to 1974 levels, when net equalled 10 percent of assets. This year earnings are expected in amount to 6 or 7 percent of assets. "We hope to make a healthy step back this year but we still have some big steps ahead" he said. Rohm & Haas expects to report that first-quarter net income matched or surpassed "by a little" the operating in-

come of \$11.9 million, or 93 cents a share, in the year-earlier period. However, first-quarter net will "definitely surpass" the final net of \$11.2 million, or 87 cents a share, in the year-ago quarter. He projects that 1978 net income will rise above \$50 million, or \$4 a share, compared to 1977 net of \$43.2 million, or \$3.37 a share.

FTC Seeks Du Pont Divestiture

The Federal Trade Commission, alleging that Du Pont has tried to monopolize production of a pigment used to whiten paint, plastic and other products, is seeking divestiture of two Du Pont plants that produce titanium dioxide and royalty-free licensing of technology used by the company in producing the pigment. Du Pont chairman Irving Shapiro says: "The complaint is wholly without basis. There are six manufacturers of titanium dioxide and Du Pont has become the leading producer in this industry as the result of proprietary technology developed by the company in the 1950s." He adds that the company will ask the FTC to expedite a hearing on the complaint. Du Pont accounts for more than 40 percent of U.S. production of titanium dioxide, which was valued in 1976 at more than \$600 million, according to the FTC.

Chrysler Sells Interest in Turkey

Chrysler has sold its majority interest in a Turkish company to Turkish shareholders. The concern, Chrysler Sanayi, made trucks adapted from Dodge models. It will continue to assemble those models as a licensee. Chrysler Sanayi was formed in 1962. Three Turkish distributors of Chrysler products who owned 40 percent of the shares took over the 60 percent owned by Chrysler effective April 7. Chrysler did not give a sale price or any other terms or say why the transaction occurred.

Zaire Seen Buyer in London Mart

Copper States Cut Output to Lift Prices

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—Zaire, one of the world's biggest copper producers, is planning to



Rene Engen

Empain Quits, Names Engen

PARIS, April 11 (AP)—Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, who was released March 26 after being held nine weeks by kidnappers, announced today that he has given up the presidency of the Empain-Schneider industrial group for health reasons.

The board of directors of the group agreed to the change yesterday and appointed Rene Engen, the baron's closest associate for the past 10 years, to the presidency.

buy between 60,000 and 75,000 metric tons of the metal on the London Metal Exchange (LME), producing nation sources say.

The move is part of a plan by Zaire, Zambia and Peru to boost the sagging prices for copper. The metal accounts for a large part of their foreign-currency earnings but is to substantial surplus globally. The crux of the plan calls for the three nations to reduce output this year by 15 percent from 1977 levels.

The effectiveness of the plan is open to some doubt, though. Peru's reduction is "meaningless" one producer-source says, because its cut is based on capacity rather than production figures. "This means Peru is in a position to increase exports even though it is cutting production," one close observer says.

Zaire will reduce its production by 15 percent, the sources say, but to avoid declaring "force majeure"—or circumstances beyond its control—Zaire will purchase copper on the LME to avoid short-shipping its customers. Metal exchange warehouses are filled with more than 570,000 metric tons of copper.

According to some trade and producer sources to Europe, Zaire already has entered the London market, possibly with financial backing from its Belgian associates. Zambia's declaration of force majeure and Zaire's buying have contributed to a sharp price increase for copper in recent weeks, analysts say.

"The price rise has been caused by several factors," explains Bruce Leeming, a director of Rudolf Wolff Co., an LME-member firm, but the situation in central Africa has probably been the most important.

Some confusion remains about Zambia's intentions to cutback, however, other trade sources say. The questions are whether cuts will be in addition to those already made due to production problems and the statistical basis for the 15-percent reduction. The nation's production dropped 7 percent to 638,000 metric tons in 1977, according to the London-based World Bureau of Metal Statistics. "Zambia could simply be formalizing a situation that already exists," one observer says. "On the other hand, further cutbacks could be in the pipeline."

Peru's production, meanwhile, is rising, primarily due to its new Cuzco operation coming on stream with the assistance of a group of U.S. producers, including Phelps Dodge and Asarco. Peru's output jumped 55 percent to 340,000 metric tons last year. Producer sources say Peru is basing its cutback on a capacity figure of 430,000 tons and therefore can produce up to 365,000 tons this year, or 25,000 tons more than in 1977.

"The Peruvian cutback must be seen more as a brake on the rate at which the country would otherwise have increased output," one observer comments. To the extent this brake operates, open-market offers of copper are likely to be more affected than contractual deliveries, producer sources say.

Confusion over Zambia's position and the possibility of an increase in Peruvian production has given rise to some skepticism among copper analysts about the long-term effectiveness of the pro-

East Debt Seen Rising 57% by OECD in 1980

PARIS, April 11 (AP)—Eastern Europe's debt to the West is expected to increase 57 percent to about \$66 billion by the end of 1980 from an estimated \$42 billion at the end of last year, a 20-percent gain from the end-1976 total.

The figures, which are more indicative than actual forecasts, are contained in a report prepared by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development to be released at a later date. They do not include East Germany's debts to West Germany.

Based on assumptions of a 5-percent real annual growth for the East Europeans and 4 percent for the OECD area from 1977 through 1980, Eastern Europe's cumulated trade deficit with the West is forecast to rise from \$35 billion in 1977 to \$57.4 billion in 1980.

Assuming gross interest payments of 5 percent—probably a conservative estimate—and with no account taken of capital repayments, debt servicing requirements would add just over \$9 billion to the total debt, the report estimates.

However, with invisible earnings likely to reduce this amount by about \$4.6 billion, the allowance for gold sales of some \$2 billion, possible hard-currency loans to other socialist countries and adjustments for the effects of inflation, a range of some \$62 billion to \$68 billion would seem to be a reasonable estimate of Eastern net hard currency indebtedness at the end of 1980, it says.

Even assuming continued progress towards balanced trade in 1980, Eastern countries would still have accumulated a debt of roughly \$50 billion by the end of that year, the report concludes.

Dutch Cost of Living Up

THE HAGUE, April 11 (Reuters)—The cost of living in the Netherlands rose 0.8 percent in March, double the rate of gain reported in February, the Central Statistics Office said today. The March index, based on 1975 equaling 100, ended the month at 118.8.

Sales Rise, Net Off 54% At Rio Tinto Pirelli Reports

Its Loss Widens

LONDON, April 11 (Reuters)—Rio Tinto-Zinc's net profit fell 54 percent in 1977 from the previous year to \$41.9 million from \$91.7 million, primarily due to the pound's appreciation, the company reported today.

Net includes an extraordinary debit of \$40.4 million due to currency losses during the year. Net for 1976, however, included a credit of \$36.1 million due to sterling's decline, although this was reduced by exchange losses on foreign-currency loans and other charges, the company said.

Earnings before extraordinary items rose to 32.68 pence a share from 32.34 pence.

The final dividend is six pence a share for an annual payout of 9.5 pence compared with eight pence the previous year.

Sales rose 8.9 percent to £1.82 billion from £1.67 billion. The company added that the rise in sales would have been greater except for the translation effect on overseas units' revenues.

The group's copper operations were adversely affected by the decline in prices and zinc operations were hurt by falling demand. Nearly all the group's other operations achieved increased sales as a result of higher prices.

Pirelli Loss Widens

MILAN, April 10 (AP)—Industrie Pirelli lost 5.5 billion lire (about \$6.5 million) in 1977 compared with a loss of 2 billion lire the previous year, the company said today.

The giant Italian rubber group said it will cover the loss with reserves.

Consolidated group sales rose 11 percent to 722 billion lire. The company noted, however, that the increase was chiefly due to higher prices.

ACEC Net Off 45.2%

BRUSSELS, April 11 (AP)—Net profit of Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de Charleroi (ACEC) fell 45.2 percent to 71.1 million Belgian francs (about \$22.7 million) from 129.8 million francs the previous year, the company said today.

Shifts Research from Nuclear Power

U.S. Favors Substitutes For Oil, Gas in New Plan

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Though its original national energy plan is still hung up in Congress, the Carter administration is already drawing up a second proposal aimed at boosting energy supplies to the 1990s.

The new plan, which is being called "phase two" within the Energy Department, will not be completed for about a year. However, some major elements of the program will be sent to Congress by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger around May 1 to influence budget decisions for the next fiscal year, which starts Oct. 1.

Energy Department officials say the early outline will not include any calls for major new legislation, though it will require congressional approval of proposed budget items. Instead, it will be a proposal for the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars in Energy Department funds, loan guarantees and possible small tax incentives to develop substitutes for oil and natural gas that can be used in the years between 1985 and the end of the century.

Aid to Coal Gasification, Solar Projects

Among the projects likely to be favored with federal help, according to department sources, are some large, costly demonstration plants for turning coal into a liquid or gas, the production of oil from shale deposits and the use of some methods for burning coal cleanly. Also included will be a variety of small solar energy projects.

To general, sources say, the program will try to switch the department's research and development budget away from nuclear power and other means for generating electricity and toward direct replacements for costly, dwindling supplies of oil and gas.

The administration's original energy plan, proposed a year ago, and its fiscal 1979 energy budget, proposed last January, have both been criticized in Congress as paying too little attention to the need for increasing supplies of energy, particularly substitutes for oil and natural gas.

The staff of 30 planners drawing up the phase-two program is working on the assumption that oil may cost \$25 a barrel by the late 1980s, up from \$14 at present. Thus, they reason, proposals that seem uneconomical now may be viable by then.

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Commonwealth Oil Refining		Mellon National Corp.	
Year End	1977	1977	1977
Revenue	931.00	1,100.00	19.7
Loss	-19.5	-36.8	2.01
Profit	222.00	272.00	18.6
Loss	-11.1	-29.00	1.89
Int'l Paper Co.		J.P. Morgan & Co.	
Year End	1977	1977	1977
Revenue	958.00	850.00	59.606
Profit	57.9	48.6	1.46
Per Share	1.23	1.04	59.337
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical		R.C.A. Corp.	
Year End	1977	1977	1977
Revenue	548.2	522.6	1,500.00
Profit	24.50	23.90	54.9
Per Share	1.20	1.18	0.72
Mead Corp.			
Year End	1977	1977	1977
Revenue	522.00	416.00	
Profit	20.763	19.585	
Per Share	0.88	0.79	

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Prices Fall In Active NYSE Trade

Dollar Falls Broadly After Carter Speech

NEW YORK, April 11 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower to active trading late today. Investors reversed a five-day rally using President Carter's speech on inflation and energy as an excuse for profit-taking, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 3.47 points at 770.18. The index had rallied briefly from a 4-point deficit earlier.

Declines led advances by about 757-to-604.

Volume totaled 24.3 million shares, down from 25.74 million yesterday.

In the foreign-exchange market, the dollar fell sharply from earlier levels as participants registered general disappointment with Mr. Carter's speech.

"Once again, he hasn't said anything," one dealer said. "What we need is more firm evidence rather than his moral suasion."

Dealers added that he did not mention specific programs, as they had hoped he would. "It was another case of trying to say the right things to everyone," another dealer said.

Another dealer noted that the speech, although stressing the need for an energy bill, once again left out a time frame. "The dollar is weakening across the board," a dealer said just before the end of the President's press conference.

On the Big Board, Cutler-Hammer was active and up two to 41. Koppers and Tyco Laboratories both have bought stock to the company. Koppers gained 1/4 to 22 1/2 and Tyco rose 1/4 to 15 1/4.

Eastman Kodak was active and gained 1/4 to 44 1/4. The company is facing another legal challenge from Berkeley Photo.

Boeing gained 1 1/4 to 36. RCA Corp., reporting improved first-quarter earnings, eased 1/4 to 25 1/4.

Boeing Aircraft rose 1/4 to 33 after the company reported higher second-quarter earnings, raised its dividend to 30 cents for 27 cents and split its stock 3-for-2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange rose in active trading, with the market-value index up 0.08 to 132.35.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 11

Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close
ACF 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	Alcoa 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10
ACF 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	Alcoa 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10
ACF 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	Alcoa 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10
ACF 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	Alcoa 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10
ACF 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	Alcoa 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10
ACF 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	Alcoa 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10
ACF 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	Alcoa 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10
ACF 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	Alcoa 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10
ACF 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	Alcoa 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10
ACF 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	Alcoa 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	10

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To the Holders of

OTIS ELEVATOR INTERNATIONAL
CAPITAL CORP.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of May 1, 1970 providing for the above Debentures, said Debentures aggregating \$3,000,000 principal amount bearing the following serial numbers have been selected for redemption on May 1, 1978, \$150,000 principal amount through operation of the mandatory Sinking Fund and \$1,500,000 principal amount through operation of the optional Sinking Fund. At the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with interest accrued and unpaid to said date:

DEBENTURES OF \$1,000 EACH

18	1177	2381	3943	4678	5850	7141	8312	9531	10694	11958	13197	14293	15413	16633	17829	19018
19	1178	2382	3944	4679	5851	7142	8313	9532	10695	11959	13198	14294	15414	16634	17830	19019
20	1179	2383	3945	4680	5852	7143	8314	9533	10696	11960	13199	14295	15415	16635	17831	19020
21	1180	2384	3946	4681	5853	7144	8315	9534	10697	11961	13200	14296	15416	16636	17832	19021
22	1181	2385	3947	4682	5854	7145	8316	9535	10698	11962	13201	14297	15417	16637	17833	19022
23	1182	2386	3948	4683	5855	7146	8317	9536	10699	11963	13202	14298	15418	16638	17834	19023
24	1183	2387	3949	4684	5856	7147	8318	9537	10700	11964	13203	14299	15419	16639	17835	19024
25	1184	2388	3950	4685	5857	7148	8319	9538	10701	11965	13204	14300	15420	16640	17836	19025
26	1185	2389	3951	4686	5858	7149	8320	9539	10702	11966	13205	14301	15421	16641	17837	19026
27	1186	2390	3952	4687	5859	7150	8321	9540	10703	11967	13206	14302	15422	16642	17838	19027
28	1187	2391	3953	4688	5860	7151	8322	9541	10704	11968	13207	14303	15423	16643	17839	19028
29	1188	2392	3954	4689	5861	7152	8323	9542	10705	11969	13208	14304	15424	16644	17840	19029
30	1189	2393	3955	4690	5862	7153	8324	9543	10706	11970	13209	14305	15425	16645	17841	19030
31	1190	2394	3956	4691	5863	7154	8325	9544	10707	11971	13210	14306	15426	16646	17842	19031
32	1191	2395	3957	4692	5864	7155	8326	9545	10708	11972	13211	14307	15427	16647	17843	19032
33	1192	2396	3958	4693	5865	7156	8327	9546	10709	11973	13212	14308	15428	16648	17844	19033
34	1193	2397	3959	4694	5866	7157	8328	9547	10710	11974	13213	14309	15429	16649	17845	19034
35	1194	2398	3960	4695	5867	7158	8329	9548	10711	11975	13214	14310	15430	16650	17846	19035
36	1195	2399	3961	4696	5868	7159	8330	9549	10712	11976	13215	14311	15431	16651	17847	19036
37	1196	2400	3962	4697	5869	7160	8331	9550	10713	11977	13216	14312	15432	16652	17848	19037
38	1197	2401	3963	4698	5870	7161	8332	9551	10714	11978	13217	14313	15433	16653	17849	19038
39	1198	2402	3964	4699	5871	7162	8333	9552	10715	11979	13218	14314	15434	16654	17850	19039
40	1199	2403	3965	4700	5872	7163	8334	9553	10716	11980	13219	14315	15435	16655	17851	19040
41	1200	2404	3966	4701	5873	7164	8335	9554	10717	11981	13220	14316	15436	16656	17852	19041
42	1201	2405	3967	4702	5874	7165	8336	9555	10718	11982	13221	14317	15437	16657	17853	19042
43	1202	2406	3968	4703	5875	7166	8337	9556	10719	11983	13222	14318	15438	16658	17854	19043
44	1203	2407	3969	4704	5876	7167	8338	9557	10720	11984	13223	14319	15439	16659	17855	19044
45	1204	2408	3970	4705	5877	7168	8339	9558	10721	11985	13224	14320	15440	16660	17856	19045
46	1205	2409	3971	4706	5878	7169	8340	9559	10722	11986	13225	14321	15441	16661	17857	19046
47	1206	2410	3972	4707	5879	7170	8341	9560	10723	11987	13226	14322	15442	16662	17858	19047
48	1207	2411	3973	4708	5880	7171	8342	9561	10724	11988	13227	14323	15443	16663	17859	19048
49	1208	2412	3974	4709	5881	7172	8343	9562	10725	11989	13228	14324	15444	16664	17860	19049
50	1209	2413	3975	4710	5882	7173	8344	9563	10726	11990	13229	14325	15445	16665	17861	19050
51	1210	2414	3976	4711	5883	7174	8345	9564	10727	11991	13230	14326	15446	16666	17862	19051
52	1211	2415	3977	4712	5884	7175	8346	9565	10728	11992	13231	14327	15447	16667	17863	19052
53	1212	2416	3978	4713	5885	7176	8347	9566	10729	11993	13232	14328	15448	16668	17864	19053
54	1213	2417	3979	4714	5886	7177	8348	9567	10730	11994	13233	14329	15449	16669	17865	19054
55	1214	2418	3980	4715	5887	7178	8349	9568	10731	11995	13234	14330	15450	16670	17866	19055
56	1215	2419	3981	4716	5888	7179	8350	9569	10732	11996	13235	14331	15451	16671	17867	19056
57	1216	2420	3982	4717	5889	7180	8351	9570	10733	11997	13236	14332	15452	16672	17868	19057
58	1217	2421	3983	4718	5890	7181	8352	9571	10734	11998	13237	14333	15453	16673	17869	19058
59	1218	2422	3984	4719	5891	7182	8353	9572	10735	11999	13238	14334	15454	16674	17870	19059
60	1219	2423	3985	4720	5892	7183	8354	9573	10736	12000	13239	14335	15455	16675	17871	19060
61	1220	2424	3986	4721	5893	7184	8355	9574	10737	12001	13240	14336	15456	16676	17872	19061
62	1221	2425	3987	4722	5894	7185	8356	9575	10738	12002	13241	14337	15457	16677	17873	19062
63	1222	2426	3988	4723	5895	7186	8357	9576	10739	12003	13242	14338	15458	16678	17874	19063
64	1223	2427	3989	4724	5896	7187	8358	9577	10740	12004	13243	14339	15459	16679	17875	19064
65	1224	2428	3990	4725	5897	7188	8359	9578	10741	12005	13244	14340	15460	16680	17876	19065
66	1225	2429	3991	4726	5898	7189	8360	9579	10742	12006	13245	14341	15461	16681	17877	19066
67	1226	2430	3992	4727	5899	7190	8361	9580	10743	12007	13246	14342	15462	16682	17878	19067
68	1227	2431	3993	4728	5900	7191	8362	9581	10744	12008	13247	14343	15463	16683	17879	19068
69	1228	2432	3994	4729	5901	7192	8363	9582	10745	12009	13248	14344	15464	16684	17880	19069
70	1229	2433	3995	4730	5902	7193	8364	9583	10746	12010	13249	14345	15465	16685	17881	19070
71	1230	2434	3996	4731	5903	7194	8365	9584	10747	12011	13250	14346	15466	16686	17882	19071
72	1231	2435	3997	4732	5904	7195	8366	9585	10748	12012	13251	14347	15467	16687	17883	19072
73	1232	2436	3998	4733	5905	7196	8367	9586	10749	12013	13252	14348	15468	16688	17884	19073
74	1233	2437	3999	4734	5906	7197	8368	9587	10750	12014	13253	14349	15469	16689	17885	19074
75	1234	2438	4000	4735	5907	7198	8369	9588	10751	12015	13254	14350	15470	16690	17886	19075
76	1235	2439	4001	4736	5908	7199	8370	9589	10752	12016	13255	14351	15471	16691	17887	19076
77	1236	2440	4002	4737	5909	7200	8371	9590	10753	12017	13256	14352	15472	16692	17888	19077
78	1237	2441	4003	4738	5910	7201	8372	9591	10754	12018	13257	14353	15473	16693	17889	19078
79	1238	2442	4004	4739	5911	7202	8373	9592	10755	12019	13258	14354	15474	16694	17890	19079
80	1239	2443	4005	4740	5912	7203	8374	9593	10756	12020	13259	14355	15475	16695	17891	19080
81	1240	2444	4006	4741	5913	7204	8375	9594	10757	12021	13260	14356	15476	16696	17892	19081
82	1241	2445	4007	4742	5914	7205	8376	9595	10758	12022	13261	14357	15477	16697	17893	19082
83	1242	2446	4008	4743	5915	7206	8377	9596	10759	12023	13262	14358	15478	16698	17894	19083
84	1243	2447	4009	4744	5916	7207	8378	9597	10760	12024	13263	14359	15479	16699	17895	19084
85	1244	2448	4010	4745	5917	7208	8379	9598	10761	12025	13264	14360	15480	16700	17896	19085
86	1245	2449	4011	4746	5918	7209	8380	9599	10762	12026	13265	14361	15481	16701	17897	19086
87	1246	2450	4012	4747	5919	7210	8381	9600	10763	12027	13266	14362	15482	16702	17898	19087
88	1247	2451	4013	4748	5920	7211	8382	9601	10764	12028	13267	14363	15483	16703	17899	19088
89	1248	2452	4014	4749	5921	7212	8383	9602	10765	12029	13268	14364	15484	16704	17900	19089
90	1249	2453	4015	4750	5922	7213	8384	9603	10766	12030	13269	14365	15485	16705	17901	19090
91	1250	2454	4016	4751	5923	7214	8385	9604	10767	12031	13270	14366	15486	16706	17902	19091
92	1251	2455	4017	4752	5924	7215	8386	9605	10768	12032	13271	14367	15487	16707	17903	19092
93	1252	2456	4018	4753	5925	7216	8387	9606	10769	12033	13272	14368	15488	16708	17904	1909

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Banco Nacional de Mexico, S.A. - BANAMEX -	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
First Boston (Europe) Limited	Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International	Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Nomura Europe N.V.	N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	
Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
ABD Securities Corporation	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	A.E. Ames & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Atlantic Capital Corporation
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banco di Roma	Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited
Bank of America International Limited	Bank Julius Baer International Limited	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Leu International Ltd.	Bank Mees & Hope NV	The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Bankers Trust International Limited	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neufilz, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg	Banque Rothschild	Banque de l'Union Européenne
Barclays Bank International Limited	Barings Brothers & Co., Limited	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Vereinsbank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.	Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Cazenove & Co.	Chase Manhattan Limited
Chemical Bank International Limited	Citicorp International Group	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG	Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Dresdner Bank AG - Dresdner Bank International -	Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine	Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais	Credito Italiano	Daiwa Europe N.V.
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers	Deilbrück & Co.	Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank - Limited	DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dominion Securities Limited	Euremerica Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.A.	Euro-Latinamerican Bank Limited - EULABANK -
Euromobiliare S.p.A. Compagnie Europea Immobiliare	European Banking Company Limited	Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Gefine International Limited	Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparcassen Aktiengesellschaft	Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Green Shields Incorporated	Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois	Hardy-Sioman Bank G.m.b.H.
Georg Hauck & Sohn	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.
Ibero-América Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft	International Mexican Bank Limited - INTERMEX -
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	Kidder, Peabody International Limited	Kleinwort, Benson
Kreditbank N.V.	Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz - Girozentrale -	Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lazard Frères et Cie	Lazard Frères & Co.	McLeod, Young, Weir International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited	Merck, Finck & Co.	B. Metzler soel. Sohn & Co.
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	Nesbitt, Thomson Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Orion Bank Limited	Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Privatbanken A/S	Salomon Brothers International Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Schröder, Münchmeyer, Mengst & Co.	Singer & Friedlander Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Société Ségnales de Banque	Strass, Turnbull & Co.
Sumitomo Finance International	Svenska Handelsbanken	Trinkaus & Burkhart
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Westfalentank Aktiengesellschaft	Wood Gundy Limited
	Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited	

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International Herald Tribune
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Montreal Stocks

High	Low	Clos	Chg
1914	1913	1912	

Basic Res	87	67%	67%	V
Con Cem	89%	97%	97%+	M

5CanSo Ry	\$36	157 1/2	34
00Dom Bridge	\$24%	24%	24% - V
7762-1st	24%	24%	24% + 5

0Gaz Metro	8	6	6
0Mnt Trst	517	17	17

Power Co	\$12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2 - 1/4
Price Co	\$14	14	14 + 1/4
Gold	\$14	14	14 + 1/4

Rolland A	8 8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/2
Rolland B	8 5/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Royal Bnk	22 1/4	29	29 1/4 + 1/4

00RoyTrst A	5374	174	174+	4
00Zellers	8 74	74	74	

Total sales 241,515 shares

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2. $\frac{1}{3}$ 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4. $\frac{1}{5}$ 5. $\frac{1}{6}$ 6. $\frac{1}{7}$ 7. $\frac{1}{8}$ 8. $\frac{1}{9}$ 9. $\frac{1}{10}$ 10. $\frac{1}{11}$ 11. $\frac{1}{12}$ 12. $\frac{1}{13}$ 13. $\frac{1}{14}$ 14. $\frac{1}{15}$ 15. $\frac{1}{16}$ 16. $\frac{1}{17}$ 17. $\frac{1}{18}$ 18. $\frac{1}{19}$ 19. $\frac{1}{20}$ 20. $\frac{1}{21}$ 21. $\frac{1}{22}$ 22. $\frac{1}{23}$ 23. $\frac{1}{24}$ 24. $\frac{1}{25}$ 25. $\frac{1}{26}$ 26. $\frac{1}{27}$ 27. $\frac{1}{28}$ 28. $\frac{1}{29}$ 29. $\frac{1}{30}$ 30. $\frac{1}{31}$ 31. $\frac{1}{32}$ 32. $\frac{1}{33}$ 33. $\frac{1}{34}$ 34. $\frac{1}{35}$ 35. $\frac{1}{36}$ 36. $\frac{1}{37}$ 37. $\frac{1}{38}$ 38. $\frac{1}{39}$ 39. $\frac{1}{40}$ 40. $\frac{1}{41}$ 41. $\frac{1}{42}$ 42. $\frac{1}{43}$ 43. $\frac{1}{44}$ 44. $\frac{1}{45}$ 45. $\frac{1}{46}$ 46. $\frac{1}{47}$ 47. $\frac{1}{48}$ 48. $\frac{1}{49}$ 49. $\frac{1}{50}$ 50. $\frac{1}{51}$ 51. $\frac{1}{52}$ 52. $\frac{1}{53}$ 53. $\frac{1}{54}$ 54. $\frac{1}{55}$ 55. $\frac{1}{56}$ 56. $\frac{1}{57}$ 57. $\frac{1}{58}$ 58. $\frac{1}{59}$ 59. $\frac{1}{60}$ 60. $\frac{1}{61}$ 61. $\frac{1}{62}$ 62. $\frac{1}{63}$ 63. $\frac{1}{64}$ 64. $\frac{1}{65}$ 65. $\frac{1}{66}$ 66. $\frac{1}{67}$ 67. $\frac{1}{68}$ 68. $\frac{1}{69}$ 69. $\frac{1}{70}$ 70. $\frac{1}{71}$ 71. $\frac{1}{72}$ 72. $\frac{1}{73}$ 73. $\frac{1}{74}$ 74. $\frac{1}{75}$ 75. $\frac{1}{76}$ 76. $\frac{1}{77}$ 77. $\frac{1}{78}$ 78. $\frac{1}{79}$ 79. $\frac{1}{80}$ 80. $\frac{1}{81}$ 81. $\frac{1}{82}$ 82. $\frac{1}{83}$ 83. $\frac{1}{84}$ 84. $\frac{1}{85}$ 85. $\frac{1}{86}$ 86. $\frac{1}{87}$ 87. $\frac{1}{88}$ 88. $\frac{1}{89}$ 89. $\frac{1}{90}$ 90. $\frac{1}{91}$ 91. $\frac{1}{92}$ 92. $\frac{1}{93}$ 93. $\frac{1}{94}$ 94. $\frac{1}{95}$ 95. $\frac{1}{96}$ 96. $\frac{1}{97}$ 97. $\frac{1}{98}$ 98. $\frac{1}{99}$ 99. $\frac{1}{100}$ 100. $\frac{1}{101}$ 101. $\frac{1}{102}$ 102. $\frac{1}{103}$ 103. $\frac{1}{104}$ 104. $\frac{1}{105}$ 105. $\frac{1}{106}$ 106. $\frac{1}{107}$ 107. $\frac{1}{108}$ 108. $\frac{1}{109}$ 109. $\frac{1}{110}$ 110. $\frac{1}{111}$ 111. $\frac{1}{112}$ 112. $\frac{1}{113}$ 113. $\frac{1}{114}$ 114. $\frac{1}{115}$ 115. $\frac{1}{116}$ 116. $\frac{1}{117}$ 117. $\frac{1}{118}$ 118. $\frac{1}{119}$ 119. $\frac{1}{120}$ 120. $\frac{1}{121}$ 121. $\frac{1}{122}$ 122. $\frac{1}{123}$ 123. $\frac{1}{124}$ 124. $\frac{1}{125}$ 125. $\frac{1}{126}$ 126. $\frac{1}{127}$ 127. $\frac{1}{128}$ 128. $\frac{1}{129}$ 129. $\frac{1}{130}$ 130. $\frac{1}{131}$ 131. $\frac{1}{132}$ 132. $\frac{1}{133}$ 133. $\frac{1}{134}$ 134. $\frac{1}{135}$ 135. $\frac{1}{136}$ 136. $\frac{1}{137}$ 137. $\frac{1}{138}$ 138. $\frac{1}{139}$ 139. $\frac{1}{140}$ 140. $\frac{1}{141}$ 141. $\frac{1}{142}$ 142. $\frac{1}{143}$ 143. $\frac{1}{144}$ 144. $\frac{1}{145}$ 145. $\frac{1}{146}$ 146. $\frac{1}{147}$ 147. $\frac{1}{148}$ 148. $\frac{1}{149}$ 149. $\frac{1}{150}$ 150. $\frac{1}{151}$ 151. $\frac{1}{152}$ 152. $\frac{1}{153}$ 153. $\frac{1}{154}$ 154. $\frac{1}{155}$ 155. $\frac{1}{156}$ 156. $\frac{1}{157}$ 157. $\frac{1}{158}$ 158. $\frac{1}{159}$ 159. $\frac{1}{160}$ 160. $\frac{1}{161}$ 161. $\frac{1}{162}$ 162. $\frac{1}{163}$ 163. $\frac{1}{164}$ 164. $\frac{1}{165}$ 165. $\frac{1}{166}$ 166. $\frac{1}{167}$ 167. $\frac{1}{168}$ 168. $\frac{1}{169}$ 169. $\frac{1}{170}$ 170. $\frac{1}{171}$ 171. $\frac{1}{172}$ 172. $\frac{1}{173}$ 173. $\frac{1}{174}$ 174. $\frac{1}{175}$ 175. $\frac{1}{176}$ 176. $\frac{1}{177}$ 177. $\frac{1}{178}$ 178. $\frac{1}{179}$ 179. $\frac{1}{180}$ 180. $\frac{1}{181}$ 181. $\frac{1}{182}$ 182. $\frac{1}{183}$ 183. $\frac{1}{184}$ 184. $\frac{1}{185}$ 185. $\frac{1}{186}$ 186. $\frac{1}{187}$ 187. $\frac{1}{188}$ 188. $\frac{1}{189}$ 189. $\frac{1}{190}$ 190. $\frac{1}{191}$ 191. $\frac{1}{192}$ 192. $\frac{1}{193}$ 193. $\frac{1}{194}$ 194. $\frac{1}{195}$ 195. $\frac{1}{196}$ 196. $\frac{1}{197}$ 197. $\frac{1}{198}$ 198. $\frac{1}{199}$ 199. $\frac{1}{200}$ 200. $\frac{1}{201}$ 201. $\frac{1}{202}$ 202. $\frac{1}{203}$ 203. $\frac{1}{204}$ 204. $\frac{1}{205}$ 205. $\frac{1}{206}$ 206. $\frac{1}{207}$ 207. $\frac{1}{208}$ 208. $\frac{1}{209}$ 209. $\frac{1}{210}$ 210. $\frac{1}{211}$ 211. $\frac{1}{212}$ 212. $\frac{1}{213}$ 213. $\frac{1}{214}$ 214. $\frac{1}{215}$ 215. $\frac{1}{216}$ 216. $\frac{1}{217}$ 217. $\frac{1}{218}$ 218. $\frac{1}{219}$ 219. $\frac{1}{220}$ 220. $\frac{1}{221}$ 221. $\frac{1}{222}$ 222. $\frac{1}{223}$ 223. $\frac{1}{224}$ 224. $\frac{1}{225}$ 225. $\frac{1}{226}$ 226. $\frac{1}{227}$ 227. $\frac{1}{228}$ 228. $\frac{1}{229}$ 229. $\frac{1}{230}$ 230. $\frac{1}{231}$ 231. $\frac{1}{232}$ 232. $\frac{1}{233}$ 233. $\frac{1}{234}$ 234. $\frac{1}{235}$ 235. $\frac{1}{236}$ 236. $\frac{1}{237}$ 237. $\frac{1}{238}$ 238. $\frac{1}{239}$ 239. $\frac{1}{240}$ 240

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

Changes Are Uncertain

IOC, Los Angeles
Revise '84 Bid

By Kenneth Reich

MEXICO CITY, April 11 — Leaders of the International Olympic Committee and Los Angeles representatives agreed yesterday on a series of changes in the city's bid for the 1984 Olympics. The changes, which were made in the bid, were strongly indicated by the IOC members, and the city's bid was left in Los Angeles' hands, as the city's bid was left in Los Angeles' hands, as the city's bid was left in Los Angeles' hands.

Although the changes — which were made in the bid, were strongly indicated by the IOC members, and the city's bid was left in Los Angeles' hands, as the city's bid was left in Los Angeles' hands, as the city's bid was left in Los Angeles' hands.

As best as could be gathered from the statements made, the changes were made in the bid, were strongly indicated by the IOC members, and the city's bid was left in Los Angeles' hands, as the city's bid was left in Los Angeles' hands, as the city's bid was left in Los Angeles' hands.

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Lord Killanin in Mexico

Los Angeles and roughly one-third to the IOC and that television networks would remit separate checks to the Los Angeles Organizing Committee and to the IOC according to the agreed-on formula.

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In 5-4 Victory

New Indian Reliever
Subdues Red Sox

CLEVELAND, April 11 (AP) — Ron Fritts drove in the winning run and Jim Kinnison got the victory, but everybody was talking about newcomer Mike Paxton after Cleveland beat Boston, 5-4, yesterday.

Fritts greeted Boston's third pitcher, Dick Drago, with a one-out single in the last of the ninth, bringing Buddy Bell home from second for the winning run in Cleveland's second victory in three starts.

Kinnison pitched one inning for the second straight day and gave up only a single. But the story for Cleveland was the three-inning relief by Paxton, a right-hander who was one of four players acquired from Boston two weeks ago in the trade that sent pitcher Dennis Eckersley to the Red Sox.

Paxton came on to start the sixth inning with the Indians nursing a 4-3 lead. He gave up a game-tying home run to catcher Carlton Fisk, then watched his outfielders flag down shots off the bats of Fred Lynn and George Scott.

From that point, he gave up only a fluke single before Kinnison returned.

Rangers 5, Yankees 2
At Arlington, Texas jumped on Dick Tidrow for six hits, including Riehl Zisk's two-run homer, and the five-hit pitching of Dock Ellis and Roger Moore to a 5-2 victory over New York. The Rangers, who were 0-7 against Tidrow over the years, had three quick first-inning runs. Toby Harrah hit a run-scoring double and Claudell Washington a two-run single.

Royals 4, Orioles 2
At Kansas City, Al Cowens drove in three runs with a pair of triples and Paul Splittorff checked Baltimore on seven hits through 8½ innings, giving Kansas City a 4-2 victory over Baltimore in the Royals' home opener. Cowens, who led the Royals last year with 112 RBIs, tagged Nelson Briles for a two-run triple in the third inning but was thrown out at the plate. One out earlier, rookie Willie Wilson reached on a force-out, stole second and scored on George Brett's single.

Angels 3, Twins 0
At Anaheim, Don Baylor's two-run homer broke up a scoreless game between California's Ken Brett and Minnesota's Dave Goltz and carried the Angels to a 3-0 victory. Goltz, retired the first 12 batters before Joe Rudi led off the fifth inning with a double. Rudi also doubled off the center field wall to open the Angels' seventh.

At St. Louis, Mike Tyson drove in four runs, three with a home run which capped a six-run burst in the first inning, to help St. Louis defeat Pittsburgh 11-2. Keith Hernandez got four hits for the Cardinals and drove in two runs. His RBIs were matched by Gerry Morales and Ted Simmons in a 14-hit St. Louis attack.

Dodgers 5, Astros 2
At Houston, Los Angeles third baseman Ron Cey tagged Houston's Floyd Bannister for a home run and run-scoring single and Dodger veteran Doug Rader continued his mastery over the Astros for a 5-2 victory. Cey led off the second inning with his first homer of the season to stake him to an early 1-0 lead and start the Dodgers toward their fourth straight victory of the year.

At San Francisco, the Giants' Willie Wilson reached on a force-out, stole second and scored on George Brett's single.

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Umpire George Maloney leaves no doubt as he signals that Willie Wilson (right) of Kansas City beat the pickoff attempt at second base. Rich Dauer of Baltimore takes the late throw.

The Soccer Scene

When the Part Far Exceeds the Whole

By Rob Hughes
LONDON, April 11 (JHT) — An old chestnut finds new and fertile ground on both sides of the Atlantic this week: Can an individual be a simpleton? The man who scores goals was often the headline figure, but he above all could never afford to lose sight of the obvious fact that he could only capitalize if others created situations for him, and if yet others prevented the opposition from outscoring his team.

But soccer's needs in America are, as the absence of Pele will show with indecent haste at the turnstiles, still heavily pinned on the superstar. That is why two NASL clubs, the Minnesota Kicks and Detroit Express, are vying with each other to pay Trevor Francis a fortune of \$50,000 to play just 20 games for them this summer.

Francis, 23, is arguably England's most skilled forward, so it is not surprising the American teams should call him in. What is surprising is that his club, Birmingham City, should agree, particularly as the contract will deprive it of his services for two games next term.

Many European clubs are becoming worried by the American poaching. They don't begrudge their stars a summer's wages and they believe that soccer U.S.-style is relaxed compared to the exhausting home schedules. Yet isn't it significant that Johan Cruyff, undoubtedly the most gifted player in the world, always turned down an American summer, saying "I need the break from playing. I am not so physically strong that I can play every week of the year. I would go stale."

In Birmingham's case, the club is trying to buy its favorite son's loyalty. He has grown unsettled at playing on a team which leans heavily on its quality, a team which lacks the talent for the glamour tournaments of Europe and whose manager, Sir Alf Ramsey, recently quit over Francis's demands for a transfer.

The salary disclosures, which list Gili Perreault of the Buffalo Sabres as the highest-paid player in the NHL at \$350,000, have created unrest among some players who have suddenly discovered that they are earning less than players producing less. They have also agitated NHL and club officials who have been trying to pare salaries from the inflated levels in effect since the birth of the World Hockey Association in 1972.

"We've always operated on the basis that unless a player wanted to disclose, we wouldn't," said Washington's general manager, Max McNab. "It's been a league policy and the league is disturbed by this. In some cases, it boiled down to guesswork and bad information. In our case, there are many inaccuracies."

Nevertheless, those Capitals who commented on the disclosures indicated they were reasonably close to the truth.

Oh Still Slugging
TOKYO, April 11 (UPI) — Sadao Oh, the Japanese home run king, hit two three-run blasts last weekend, the 769th and 770th home runs of his career.

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Ford Frick, a Reluctant Commissioner

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT) — As a baseball commissioner, Ford Frick's finest hour came when he was president of the National League, before he became baseball commissioner.

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